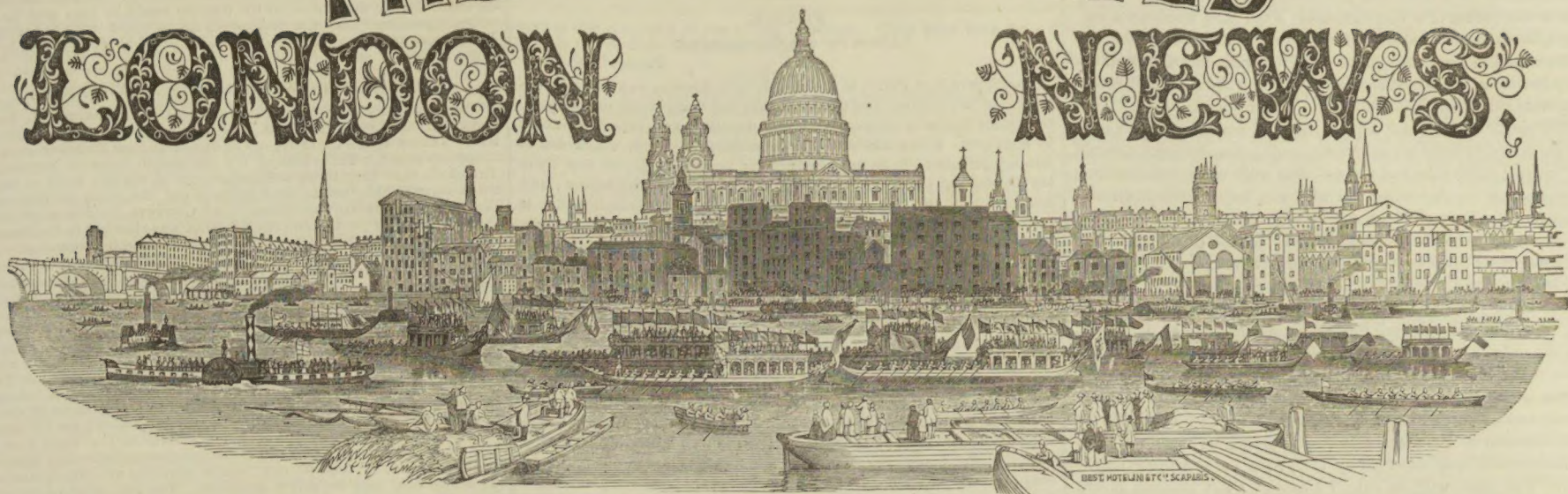


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PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

THE signs of the approaching reform of Parliament are becoming palpable. The quarterly and daily organs of the Ministry have begun to discuss the subject. As yet there have been no public meetings to express the popular feeling. The reason is, probably, that the public take but little interest in the matter. They remember the abortive project introduced by Lord John Russell in the session of 1853, and are quite content to await his Lordship's time, in the session of 1854, for the introduction of a more maturely-considered scheme. But although there are at present but little curiosity and less anxiety to know in what manner the great Whig leader proposes to deal with that great question with which his name will be for ever associated in the pages of English history, it is probable that public excitement will warm by degrees, and that the New Reform Bill will be the principal, if not the only, work of the session of 1854.

The circumstances of the country were very different when the first Reform Bill was agitated. The successful French Revolution of 1830 fired the enthusiasm of Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals; and the unwise opposition which the measure excited from the ultra-Tory party created a dangerous ferment. Men who are still young, remember the perilous circumstances that then prevailed—when it seemed but too probable that England would have imitated the example of France, and have effected a violent revolution. But the Reform Bill was happily carried. It did not satisfy the extreme party: but it met the views of moderate politicians as a safe if not a perfect measure. The satisfaction of its author was complete. He wished the measure to be a final one, and declared that a country like this could not afford continual revolutions. As time wore on, many defects and deficiencies were discovered in the Reform Act.

Although it secured a real, if not in all points a fair representation of the people, new and rising towns felt aggrieved that they should be unrepresented in the great councils of the nation, whilst stagnant mediæval boroughs, with not a twentieth part of their population, counted for as much in the legislative halls of St. Stephen's as the great and thriving cities of Manchester and Glasgow. The exposures that from time to time were made of the gross and systematic bribery prevalent in such boroughs as Harwich, St. Albans, and scores of other places that were absolutely purulent with rottenness, became a public scandal; and a new Reform Bill was demanded, if for no other reason than to purge the country of such corruption. There arose about the same time a cry for what was called the "People's Charter," chiefly confined, however, to the working-classes, demanding a complete and organic change in the British Constitution. The clamour for the six points, as all the world knows, led to serious consequences, and there was a time when it seemed as if a deadly and irreconcilable feud had arisen between the Chartists and the middle and upper classes.

Even that great social reform which was commenced, if not effected, when Sir Robert Peel untaxed the food of the nation, was long impeded and endangered by the agitation of the noisy demagogues who maintained that universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, electoral districts, the vote by ballot, the abolition of the property qualification, and the payment of members of Parliament, would cure all political evils, and sweep away the Corn-laws, along with many other grievances. But the French Revolution of 1848 had a beneficial effect on the English people. It did not excite the masses as the Revolution of 1830 had done. The French went too suddenly and too far "a-head" for the comprehension, to say nothing of the imitation, of the soberer English multitude. The English

working classes looked on with curiosity, while the upper and middle classes surveyed the doings of the French and their Provisional Government with wonder and alarm. Universal suffrage and the Ballot, came into full operation in France. The results were very different from those anticipated. Out of the electoral urn—into which every Frenchman, of sane mind, and unconvicted of felony, was allowed to drop his balloting ticket—emerged the gaunt, fierce figure of a Military Despotism. With all the points of the English Charter, and many more, it was discovered that not a particle of freedom remained to the French. They could neither speak, write, nor print their opinions. They were not allowed to meet in public in greater numbers than thirty, without being fired upon by foot soldiers, or sabred by dragoons. The constitutional liberties for which the more advanced spirits of the nation had struggled so gallantly for sixty years, were trampled into the dust under the iron heel of the new Napoleon—the idol of universal suffrage. The lesson was not thrown away upon the extreme party in the British Isles. With a Parliamentary system which was theoretically very erroneous and imperfect, it was apparent even to the most obstinate that real and practical liberty could exist. Though Birkenhead, Kensington, and the Gorbals of Glasgow, had no voice in the British Parliament, and the venal electors of countless disgraceful boroughs openly sold their votes to the highest bidder, the subjects of the British Crown were the freest people in the world. No liberty achieved by their ancestors was insecure; and year after year Parliament, though not elected by universal suffrage, devoted its most earnest care and attention to the emancipation of industry, to the repeal of injudicious enactments, and to the abolition of taxes that operated against the health, the comfort, or the enjoyments of the multitudes. Universal suffrage might or might not be a good thing;



HORSES OF THE CRIMEA IN A WINTER STORM ON THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

but, to use a popular phrase, "the gilt had been taken off the gingerbread," and the French had proved that a very excellent Theory might be the parent of a very detestable Fact. The wholesome tendency of such experience was sufficient to cool the ardour of ultra-Reformers. The beneficial effects of Free-trade strengthened the kindly feeling which the unrepresented classes then began to entertain towards the British Constitution. When work is scarce, when the cold pinches, and when there is no beef nor bread in the artisan's cupboard, he turns his attention to politics, and thinks it would be a "capital thing if he had a vote." But when trade is flourishing, and wages are ample—when the wife can buy a new gown and bonnet, and the little children can be sent to school, the working man does not trouble his head about points of the Charter, or any universal panacea for miseries which he has ceased to feel. Such is the present aspect of the Reform question. The plague-spots of bribery are bad enough, and ought certainly to be remedied. As Lord John Russell has taken up the subject, it is well. If he had not so chosen, it would have been equally well, and all classes in the country would have waited his convenience.

Yet it is obvious to most people that the absence of all popular clamour and agitation upon the subject is an excellent reason for its introduction to Parliament in the approaching session. The first Reform Bill was extorted by fear, from an unwilling Legislature. The next will be calmly conceded: not because it has been violently demanded, but because it is just and reasonable that glaring abuses should be removed, and that palpable defects should be remedied. Lord John Russell has, to some extent, enlightened the public on his intentions; and it is generally supposed that the changes he will introduce will neither be many nor startling. There will be no electoral districts—no ballot—no shortening of the duration of Parliaments—no universal suffrage—and no payment of members. There will, however, be an extension of the suffrage, so as to include a greater number of the labouring classes both in town and country, and, possibly, of the professional classes in the metropolis and other large cities, now excluded from the exercise of political power by their residence in lodgings. There will, also, in all probability, be an extension of the franchise to large and growing towns, at the expense of some of the most notorious of the still remaining rotten boroughs. Many small boroughs now returning two members will be deprived of half their privilege, and allowed to return but one. Some alteration will be made in the law that compels the payment of parochial and other rates as an essential preliminary to the exercise of the right of voting. Beyond this, we do not anticipate that Lord John Russell's reforms will be carried. The country desires no organic changes. It is proud and grateful for the free constitution which has made it the example and the envy of the world, and will tolerate no rash experiments that might undermine the venerable and stately fabric. Better a few rotten boroughs, and a few anomalies, than a system of universal suffrage and electoral districts, which might substitute anarchy for liberty, and nurse the young giant of a future despotism. The question is safe in Lord John Russell's hands. We are quite certain he will not do too much; and there is equal reason to believe—judging from his past history and recent professions—that he will not do too little.

HORSES OF THE CRIMEA IN A WINTER STORM.

THE Illustration on our first page, which is copied from a picture by Ferrogio, represents an extraordinary scene, which not unfrequently occurs on the southern coast of Russia—a whole herd of Horses overthrown in a snow-storm, and scattered over the frozen surface of the Black Sea. The wild excitement of the event is ably realised, and fearfully illustrates the terrible incidents to which the country of the Don Cossacks is subject.

The Wild Horses of the Ukraine are a peculiar race; and are not only used by the dashing Cossack for riding, to carry him to the wars, but sometimes hunted down as food.

THE TURKISH ARMY.—The total number of regiments comprised in the whole regular force, is seventy-four, of which thirty-six are infantry and twenty-four cavalry. The gross strength of the effective force is 138,680 men, and that of the reserve 130,000; there are about 60,000 irregulars, and there is a nominal force of rather over 170,000, assigned as the contingencies of the tributary provinces: in all, half a million of men.—*Ottoman Empire and its Resources.*

LORD DERRY ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.—In a letter to the chairman of a meeting at Manchester, his Lordship says—"So far as I am informed as to the merits of the Eastern question, right appears to me to be altogether on the side of Turkey; and I believe that my opinions as to the utter futility of the pretences put forward by Russia in justification of her acts of unprovoked aggression, are shared by the great mass of our countrymen."

"JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND."—Thursday, the 15th of December, has been fixed for the proposed demonstration in Glasgow in favour of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights. The City-hall has been engaged for the occasion, and the Earl of Eglinton, the President of the Association, is expected to take the chair.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "CROWBAR."—In "Johnson's Dictionary" the explanation given of this word is "a piece of iron used as a lever to force open doors, as the Latins called a hook *corvus*." In Walters' "English and Welsh Dictionary," the first part of which was published about the year 1770, this word is printed "*Croe-bar*." Is it probable that the word *croe* has been derived from the Camb.-Brit. word *cro*, a curve? and that the name has been given from the circumstance of one end of a crow-bar being curved for the purpose of making it more efficient as a lever?—*N.W.S.—Notes and Queries.*

"MAINE LAW" FOR ENGLAND.—The Earl of Harrington approves of a Maine law for England. The following has been received in answer to a communication from the secretaries of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Legislative Suppression of Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages:—"Elveston Castle, Nov. 17, 1853.—Dear Sirs,—I thank you for your letter of the 16th inst., and its enclosures. I have read and approve of the masterly address of the 'United Kingdom Alliance,' and am willing to join it, provided there is no responsibility attached to the council.—I remain, most truly yours, HARRINGTON."

ADVICE TO ENGLISH FARMERS.—There has been a large and sound crop of potatoes this year in Ireland. Follow the two simple rules by which this good crop has been obtained in Ireland, viz.—1. Plant the potatoes in new ground, that has not been tilled for many years, and, if possible, in peat. 2. To plant them in ground that has lately been cultivated every year, as for example in gardens, is a certain way to lose both labour and manure. Peat soil cannot be found in all places, but there is some new rough ground in every farm; and besides the sound crop of potatoes, the ground will be brought into good order. 2. Plant them early.

IRELAND RICH IN FOOD.—The last advices from the country markets show that the prices of grain, which had very recently nearly reached the war standard, are slowly but surely receding. The report from Limerick, dated Saturday evening, speaks of a complete glut of all kinds of provisions. The accounts from Cork and Waterford are pretty much the same as the foregoing.

LARGE CAPTURE OF HERRINGS.—The Dawlish fishermen, on the south coast of Devonshire, caught upwards of 200,000 herrings last Saturday—a great boon to the poor, who purchased them readily, in consequence of the high prices of all descriptions of animal food. The fishermen have not had such a piece of good luck for many weeks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The cholera is in Paris; it is not generally known, and with the exception of the doctors, who can no longer have any doubt on the matter, people choose to consider it as very doubtful, as a report set about by alarmists. It is a mistake, this voluntary incredulity, which causes salutary precaution to be neglected. This incredulity shows that there are various kinds of fear. Sometimes fear exaggerates the danger; and sometimes, on the contrary, it denies its existence, believing that it suffices to shut your eyes in order to avoid the danger. This proves that in both cases fear is puerility which education should apply itself to combat and cause to disappear: it ought and it will.

The re-opening of the Italian Opera took place last Tuesday. The result of this event disappointed to a certain degree the anticipations which had been formed for it. And yet Alboni sung! But she was alone, or appeared to be alone. Tamburini was detestable, Gardoni mediocre; the *salle* was not sufficiently warmed; the fog had entered without paying for its place, and laughed at the *contrôle* and *contrôleurs*. Then, also, the "Cenerentola" was the opera given—an opera of which every one is completely tired, and which did not appear newer because it had not been heard for a year. The boxes were not empty, but they were occupied by unknown faces and questionable toilettes—it was no longer the elegant assembly of 1829 and of 1847: then every one knew every one, and visits were made from one box to another, exchanging news and questions—it was less the *salle* of a theatre than a *salon* with compartments. Will these good times return this year for the Italian Theatre? We shall be able to judge of this better towards the end of next January, when the Court will have established its winter quarters at the Tuileries; when the *châtelains* and the *châtelaines* will have quitted their châteaux in Normandie, Bourgogne, and Touraine, for their hotels in the Faubourg St. Honori, the Faubourg St. Germain, and the Chaussée d'Antin. The same evening (last Tuesday) was given the first representation at the Gymnase, of M. A. Dumas's (son) piece, "Diane de Lys." The success was immense and merited; the piece is full of interest, the dialogue sparkling with wit, and the parts are played by the actors with incomparable talent, both in detail and general effect. Mme. Rose Cherie is certainly, after Mlle. Rachel, the first and most perfect actress of all the French theatres. There was an immense crowd to witness the first representation of this piece, of which it was known that the subject was the "Dame aux Perles." Every box had its *Dame au Camellia*, dressed most exquisitely, and holding the *bouquet de la reconnaissance* ready to throw to the author, over the head of the actress. Madame Doche, who had played the part of the *Dame au Camellia* with such distinguished success, applauded with both hands the *Dame aux Perles*—that is to say, Mme. Rose Cherie—that is to say, M. Alexandre Dumas (fils). She occupied the stage-box, facing the Imperial stage-box, in which was the Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia; and beneath his father, in a stage box on the ground floor, was the son, the Prince Napoleon. The Italian Theatre was thus decidedly neglected for the Gymnase; and Mme. Rose Cherie triumphed over Mme. Alboni (Comtesse Pepoli). How are we to explain this preference? Simply by the attraction of the crowd for the crowd.

In the shops nothing is heard but lamentations and groans. They complain of selling nothing: but to whom can they sell? The Parisians who buy are not yet in Paris; and the foreigners who come, but who do not remain, do not buy any more. A journey is no longer a journey. Formerly, when people went from Paris to London, they thought themselves obliged to bring back from London whatever they remarked as being exclusively English; and those going from London to Paris considered it incumbent on them to bring back from Paris whatever was exclusively Parisian. But now, between Paris and London there is no longer distance or difference. What is well made in Paris is equally well made in London; what is well made in London is equally well made in Paris. So, each buys what he or she wants at home—emulation has finished in equality. Everywhere unity is established without one's being able clearly to explain how.

On Monday there was a *grande chasse* at Fontainebleau; but, do what they will, they find it impossible to drive away or kill *ennui*—which defies chasseurs on foot or on horseback; men, women, dogs, and valets. In reality it is neither the stag, the golden pheasant, roebuck, the deer, partridges, or woodcocks, that they chase; it is *ennui*, always *ennui*, and they never conquer it. They reach it, it does not stir; they take aim, but it never falls. It is a dumb and motionless phantom.

We hear from Vienna that on the 17th, the Duke of Nemours arrived on a visit to Frohsdorf, when the reconciliation between the head of the House of Bourbon and the sons of the late Louis Philippe was completed. The Duke of Bordeaux has since returned the visit of his Royal relative. A convention provides, it is said, that Count de Chambord is to be recognised as the legitimate heir to the Crown. In case of the Countess's death, he agrees not to marry again. If he dies childless, the Count de Paris is to be the successor to the present Pretender.

Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at the English Court, who has been absent for a few days from his post in London, is expected to bring back with him from Fontainebleau the proposals of Louis Napoleon, whether these be for increased activity on the part of the combined fleets, a disembarkation of troops on one or other shore of the Black Sea, or the execution of a secret treaty between France and England on the Eastern question.

The reduction of the duties upon coals and iron is another and most important step towards Free-trade. The Imperial decree has caused some jealousy in Belgium, the iron manufacturers of which have hitherto been favoured to the prejudice of those of Great Britain.

The subject of the coronation of the Emperor is again mooted; and it is believed that the ceremony will be performed on the anniversary of the marriage, the 29th of January, by the Archbishop of Paris, who will have previously received a Cardinal's hat. The rumour also prevails in Paris of a projected marriage between the young King of Portugal and the daughter of the King of the Belgians, who is now in her fourteenth year.

It is considered probable the Bank of France will shortly raise their rate of discount to 5 per cent, owing to the drain of specie which is still going on.

The police have made a domiciliary visit at the house of M. Leon Faucher; but nothing was found to implicate him.

A great number of persons continue to be arrested in the provincial towns on charges of disaffection to the Government. The high price of provisions seems, however, to be the chief cause of the discontent, especially in the south of France.

The Superior Court has given its decision in the affair of the foreign correspondents. It confirms the decision of the Imperial Court of Rouen, which is to the effect that the Prefect of Police has the right to seize and open letters which have been entrusted to the Post-office.

The Emperor has given 15,000*fr.* to the Mayor of Fontainebleau, to aid the municipality of that town in reducing the price of bread in favour of the necessitous classes.

The Emperor has taken upon himself the entire cost of the monument to be erected at Fontainebleau in honour of Napoleon I.

His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome has purchased a piece of ground on the site called Le Perrey, at Havre, for the purpose of erecting a residence on it, his intention being to visit Havre every year.

The railway for omnibuses, from the Place de la Concorde to the Barrière de l'Esplanade (of which we gave Illustrations last week), was on Saturday formally opened by M. Magne, Minister of Public Works, after undergoing certain alterations. The ceremony was attended by a number of eminent official dignitaries—among whom were M. Casablanca, ex-Minister of State; M. Romieu, Inspector-General of the Libraries of the Emperor; M. de St. Marsault, Prefect of Versailles; M. de Saulxure, Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Police; and

M. Dupuis, civil engineer of Paris. It was represented to the Minister that the line would be better if the rails, instead of being on the side of the road, were in the middle, as the traction would be less; and his Excellency promised that the matter should be taken into consideration. There is a question of prolonging the railway to Sèvres, and by the quays to Bercy.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The telegraphic despatch purporting that Bucharest was in flames, and the Russian army in retreat, is proved to have been without foundation. Taking up the narrative of the campaign from its commencement, it appears that the Turks crossed the Danube in force at Widdin and Turtukai; that they threw detachments on to the left bank at two or three intermediate points, and perhaps did the same at Hirsova or Brailow, lower down the stream. At Giurgevo their attempt failed. One only of their positions on the left bank was attacked by the Russians—that, namely, at Oltenitza. Here—as is now well ascertained—they repulsed assault after assault in a series of severe engagements between the 4th and 11th of this month; up to that date the Turks had been successful everywhere: had repulsed the enemy repeatedly at the island opposite Giurgevo, and with great slaughter at Oltenitza, and were believed to be in a condition to march upon Bucharest. In this emergency, however, Prince Gortschakoff was able, by concentrating his forces midway between Bucharest and the Danube, to outnumber the assailants immediately in his front. Their opportunity was then gone, and the Turks prudently repassed to their own side of the river, effecting a voluntary retreat in good order and without loss. The altered position of the two armies leaves Prince Gortschakoff without any assailant on his side the Danube immediately in front of him; secures at the same time the base of his operations; and clears his communications with Moldavia and Bessarabia, so that he can receive whatever amount of reinforcements the Czar may be able to send him. The left wing of the Ottoman army, under Ismail Pacha, however, which was the first to cross the Danube at Widdin, still retains its position on the left bank at Kalafat, and may be said to occupy Little Wallachia. It was expected that the Russians would make an attack upon Kalafat as soon as Osten-Sacken's corps and the remainder of that of Lüders could be brought up to guard the approaches to Bucharest. From the Pruth to the Wallachian capital, however, is a long march, especially for an army corps, which cannot travel without an immense train of waggons.

It is stated that the French Government has proposed a bold and decided course of policy—nothing less than a treaty of pacification with this country, which would, of course, be open to the adhesion of the other Great Powers, for the purpose of imposing terms of peace upon the belligerents, and endeavouring to terminate the war. Two precedents are quoted in favour of this plan: the first, the Treaty of London, concluded on July 6th, 1827, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, for the pacification of Greece; and the second, the Quadruple Treaty of July, 1840, by which Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia agreed to impose terms of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. In each of these cases the intervention was successful; and it is contended that, either by a direct arrangement between the parties concerned, or by a conference of the Great Powers to be held in London and Paris, means may be devised for terminating hostilities. Meanwhile, ships of war, both from the French and British fleets, are reported to have entered the Black Sea, where they will defend the Turkish coast from invasion.

The *Moniteur* gives the following information relative to the retreat of the Turks across the Danube:—

News received from Vienna, dated the 19th, confirms the fact of the evacuation of Oltenitza, and of the movement in retreat of the Turks to the right bank of the Danube. That manoeuvre had not been preceded by any fresh encounter between the two armies. The passage of the Danube was effected in good order, and without the Turks having been disturbed. Kalarach and Giurgevo were evacuated at the same time. The advanced posts of the division of Osten-Sacken had got beyond Jassy. On the left bank of the Danube the Ottoman troops continued to occupy Kalafat and its environs with 25,000 men: they were receiving reinforcements from Widdin and Sophia.

It is probable that the real reason which induced Omer Pacha to withdraw was, that the torrents of rain which had fallen on the previous two days made it impossible for him to attack the Russian entrenchments with any hope of success. This theory is confirmed by the *Patrie*:—

The last news from the theatre of war is of the highest interest. For some days past the account of a vigorous march of the Turks from Oltenitza on Bucharest has been expected, and already had a report been spread that their troops had invested that place. It appears that the torrential rains which took place after the battle of Oltenitza have been fatal to the march of the Turks. Retarded by the inundations—which, by swamping the ground, rendered the movement of artillery impossible—they have lost valuable time; the Russians have been thus able to concentrate the greater part of their forces round Bucharest; and the expedition of the Turks to that place has failed. General Gortschakoff had time to assemble from 45,000 to 50,000 men for the defence of that important strategic point. In this state of things, the Turks decided on stopping their forward movement. After destroying the quarantaine building and the works thrown up at Oltenitza, they succeeded in re-crossing the Danube in the greatest order, and without being at all disturbed by the enemy.

A Vienna paper has the following:—

On the 11th and 12th there must have been sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Oltenitza, as wagon-loads of wounded men were brought in along that road. Some of the wounded men, to whom I spoke, told me that the Turks had been beaten; but here, people are not so sure that the victory was on the side of the Russians, as Prince Gortschakoff sends courier after courier to Osten-Sacken and Lüders to urge them to advance as speedily as possible. Several Russian staff officers, severely wounded, have just been brought in. The city is in considerable commotion.

Kalafat will now be the central point of interest. Letters from Krajova of the 10th instant state that the Russians have concentrated a large force in and around that town. Their outposts are close to Kalafat, where frequent skirmishes took place. Ismail Pacha's headquarters were at Kalafat, which Omer Pacha has been instructed to hold if possible; while, at the same time, he has been ordered to abstain from further operations during the winter. There are rumours of the taking of Krajova by the Ottoman troops, after a smart engagement between the troops of Ismail Pacha and the corps of the Russian General Fischback. Krajova is situated on the left bank of the Schyl, at a short distance from Kalafat. It has a fortified castle, in a most advantageous position; and which, though in bad condition, might be made available for defence. Omer Pacha was expected to establish *en echelon* along the left bank of the Danube a corps of 40,000 men, and to fortify himself in the strongest possible manner in the triangle comprised between Kalafat, Krajova, and Naracat, and thus secure his communications between both banks, and have a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia.

It is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff has received positive orders to assume the offensive, and that Russian pontoons have been sent to Oltenitza.

Fuad Effendi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was preparing to leave for the headquarters of Omer Pacha, where he was named Political Director, or Imperial Commissioner. Fuad Effendi was the Minister of Foreign Affairs whose dismissal Prince Menschikoff, on his first visit to Constantinople, insisted upon with such brutal arrogance; and his being now charged with the important duty of maintaining the connexion between the operations of the army and the policy of the Porte was held to prove that the Sultan was determined not to abandon the line of policy he has adopted. Fuad Effendi being the old and intimate friend of Omer Pacha, it was not considered as probable that any misunderstanding would arise between them. It is whispered, however, that the real object of Fuad Effendi's mission is for the purpose of restraining the military ardour of Omer Pacha. There still exists among political persons a very confident hope that affairs will be arranged without recourse being had to further hostilities; and the Austrian Intermuncio, M. de Bruck, received despatches on the 7th which were believed to contain a new project for the settlement of the quarrel with Russia. M. de Bruck immediately afterwards had an interview with Kedschid Pacha. The Prussian Government is also using its best efforts to induce the Russian and Turkish Governments to conclude an armistice.

The combined fleets have received orders to advance to Constantinople, and join the two divisions at anchor there for some days. On the 6th, the Turkish, French, and English Admirals held a conference on board the *Mahmoudie*. The naval officers of Turkey and the allied fleets met to consult and ascertain whether or not the Black Sea is navigable in winter. They came to the conclusion that the navigation, though difficult, is not impossible. The announcement of the adjudication for the supplies of the French fleet, which states that the contractor had engaged from the sea of Marmora to Odesa, produced considerable sensation at Constantinople; and it was considered as, in some sort, a contradiction to the assurance that the fleets would not enter the Black Sea. A part of the Turkish fleet will go to Batoum;

and, it is said, four French and English steamers will cruise off the Russian coast. It was believed in Constantinople that the English Ambassador will suffer the British fleet to enter the Black Sea, to protect the coast against any attack on the part of the Russians, and that he has offered vessels for the transport of troops to the Asiatic coast. It was even said, although the information is questionable, that the arrival of French and English auxiliary troops has been officially promised by the representatives of the Western Powers.

The Turkish Government had sent to the Black Sea a naval division, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig, in order to protect the coast against a *coup de main* on the part of the Russians. The Turco-Egyptian squadron keeps a strict watch on the coast of the Black Sea, from Trebizond to Redout-Kaleh, in which district the army of Abdi Pacha is operating. On the 7th, the whole of the Turco-Egyptian fleet was to enter the Black Sea, with orders to attack the Russians wherever they might be found. A private letter from Constantinople announces that news had been received of the Turco-Egyptian squadron, of whose operations Trebizond is the centre. It is stated that a division of that squadron had perceived a Russian division proceeding to land supplies at Poti. The Russian ships, inferior in number, had escaped in consequence of a thick fog; but a transport, laden with troops, had run aboard a Russian frigate, and went down.

Letters from Constantinople announce that the Ottoman Government had purchased 30,000 horses for the service of their cavalry and their artillery. Ten thousand had already been delivered, which are to be distributed amongst the new regiments of light cavalry about to be formed.

Two new general officers have been attached to the Generals-in-Chief of the armies of Asia, to take their place in case of necessity; they are Sadallah Pacha and Siwi Pacha, both Major-generals. A steamer from Trebizond, on the 6th, brought three pieces of cannon and eighty or ninety prisoners, captured at the affair of the fort of Chevkedy, St. Nicholas.

A Turkish garrison had been stationed in Chevkedy, and it was placed in an excellent state of defence. It is ascertained that the Russians are inferior in number in that country. The strength of the Turkish army on the Asiatic-Russian frontier is about 70,000 men, of whom one-third are regular troops. 24,000 are at Batoum, under Selim Pacha; and 46,000, under Abdi Pacha, on the frontiers of Georgia. As horses or oxen could not be procured to draw the artillery, the inhabitants of the different districts relieved each other, dragging 30 guns, weighing 1500 cwt., all the way from Trebizond to Kars.

We read in a letter from Constantinople of the 17th, in the *Journal des Debats*—

One of the Russian prisoners captured by the Turks in the fort on the frontier of Asia Minor was taken the other day before the Seraskier, and there he underwent, in presence of several persons, a short interrogatory. This is what one of the witnesses of the scene has related to me:—After having addressed to the prisoner several questions on the corps to which he belonged, and on the military régime of Russia, the perspective was opened to him of passing some days at Constantinople, and then of being sent to Prince Gortschakoff, on condition that he would everywhere say what he had seen, and that he would tell his comrades that the Turks do not eat the Christians. The soldier refused, saying that he did not know what awaited him on his return; that the test that could happen to him would no doubt be to be sent back to his regiment, but that he had had enough of it. "But," it was said to him, "you can see your family again." "My family," replied the soldier; "it is now eighteen years that I have been separated from it, and since the day that I was taken off from my village, I have had no news of my father, my mother, or any of my relatives! They are perhaps all dead, or they have forgotten me! Leave me here until the peace; there will always be time enough to give me up!" This declaration produced a strong impression on the auditor, and it was naturally related everywhere. Some of the leaves prepared for the Russian soldiers were taken in the same affair, and they were so disgusting, black, sour, and detestable, that the captors placed them on board the steam-frigate charged to bring here the trophies of the combat. They have been exhibited, and do not produce less effect than they did on the frontiers of Asia Minor.

Advices from the Bosnian frontier, of the 5th inst., state that the contingent of that province, a corps of about 12,000 men, was preparing to join the Turkish army. The Prince of Serbia had been asked to allow the corps to march through the Servian territories, the shortest route to the position assigned to the Bosnians in the Turkish lines on the Danube. As no answer had been given to this demand, the commander of the Bosnian contingent was preparing to cross the Servian territory without leave. The new Russian Consul-General, who arrived at Belgrade three weeks ago, has taken down his flag and left Belgrade. The Servian Government was supposed by this act to make a public acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the Porte, and an announcement of their determination not to co-operate with Russia at present. The Servians, however, appear resolved to maintain a stern neutrality, and to guard their frontier against all invasion. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says:—

The Turks have erected a camp near Utzitz (probably Wrbitza), on the Servian frontier. They have commenced throwing a bridge across the Drina (probably Zrma), and have sent out pickets. The Servians, greatly excited, have risen as one man to defend the frontier. Cannon have been sent there from Kragujewatz. A conflict is expected.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Czar has caused the alarm drilling, which takes place every year in autumn, or during the early winter, to be immediately taken in hand, and has expressed his perfect satisfaction with the ready appearance of the troops on the ground, fully accoutred for service. The Czar has ordered three large war-steamer of 84 guns each to be immediately built for the Baltic. The requisite engines, which will be of 500-horse power each, will be ordered of the home engine builders, by way of encouragement to this branch of trade.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a despatch from General Prince Woronzoff, which admits that the Russians have sustained reverses in Circassia.

The present line of operations in the south, extending as it does through nearly twenty degrees of longitude, from Krajova, in the west, to Anuklia in the east, is apportioned to three different commands; from Krajova to Fokschan, under Gortschakoff; from Ismail, along the coast of Bessarabia and Southern Russia, under Lüders; and the Caucasian scene of operations under Woronzow; and besides these the Black Sea fleet, under the command of Menschikoff. Prince Paskievitch, though he may be incapacitated from taking an active part in field operations, will be entrusted with the supreme arrangement of the combination; whether he will find it necessary to take up his temporary abode at some point further south than Warsaw, and more contiguous to the scene of action, remains to be seen.

We learn, from Odessa, that the 1st and 2nd infantry corps will advance towards the Pruth, and Poland be occupied by the guard and grenadier corps.

AUSTRIA.

That the successes of the Turks at so short a distance from the frontiers have raised the hopes of the malcontents in Austria is natural, and Government has begun to take more energetic precautionary measures. The troops in Transylvania, which a month since did not amount to more than 6000 men, are being reinforced; the corps of observation, about 35,000 strong, will be posted between the fortresses of Temesvar and Arad; the men on furlough belonging to the regiments under marching orders have been recalled, and the state of siege in the Hungarian provinces is even more rigorous than it was in 1850. Some of the troops in garrison here have received orders to march, and their place will be filled up by other regiments from Bohemia. Last week a kind of Council of War was held, at which his Majesty presided, and it was then decided that the corps of observation should be posted in the Banat. Letters from Vienna speak very confidently of the nomination of M. de Fiquelmont to the direction of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

We hear from Turin that the Bank Bill having been rejected in the Senate by a majority of four votes, the King has closed the session, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. The elections will take place on the 8th of December, and the new Chambers are to meet on the 19th of that month. The Bank Bill proposed to entrust to the National Bank the management of the funds of the Treasury.

A letter from Naples, of the 14th inst., announces the discovery of the remains of an antique villa, between Acerno and Seafati, on the banks of the Sarno, at a depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth. The architecture, with the exception of the arcades, bears no resemblance to the buildings of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The house, of which the front wall is partly rotted by the oozing of the waters of the Sarus, contains ten large rooms. There were found in it a male and female skeleton, that of a bird, and an agricultural implement of bronze. During the last excavations made at Pompeii several human skeletons, and one of a dog, were discovered, pressed one upon the other. Two gold rings, ornamented with cameos, were found on the

fingers of the left hand of one of the skeletons. They have been deposited in the Bourbon Museum at Naples.

PORTUGAL.

We receive from Lisbon the melancholy intelligence that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal died in childbirth on the 15th, at noon. According to the laws of the kingdom, the King-Consort will be Regent until the majority of her eldest son, Don Pedro, who has barely completed the sixteenth year of his age. The deceased Queen Donna Maria II. da Gloria was only in her thirty-fourth year, being born on the 4th of April, 1819—a month before her Majesty Queen Victoria. She was the daughter of Don Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil (IV. in the series of the Kings of Portugal).

UNITED STATES.

The Whigs had carried the New York State election, and the Democrats that of New Jersey.

It is stated that a decided step has been taken towards the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested, and the American Commissioner had replied in firm manner. This movement had caused great excitement.

John Mitchell, the Irish exile, who had effected his escape from Van Diemen's Land, has arrived at New York, via the Sandwich Islands.

The managers of the New York Exhibition have at last announced that the Crystal Palace will be kept open through the winter.

The prospects of an extensive reduction in the duties on iron, as well as of those on the other principal articles of importation, are steadily increasing. The revenue receipts continue to augment. There are anticipations of an extraordinary trade with England, owing to the conjoint demand for breadstuffs and cotton. Hitherto, when a failure of the harvest has occurred in England, the advantage derived by the United States from their increased shipments of flour has been in a great degree counteracted by a lessened demand for cotton, consequent upon the impaired means of the population on this side; but at the present time, owing to the prosperity which, through the altered commercial system of Great Britain, has been rendered compatible even with a scarcity of food, the markets for cotton and breadstuffs are simultaneously active. Hence a more profitable export trade than has ever before been experienced is confidently looked for; and, as this is certain to be followed by a liberal expenditure on manufactured goods, the importations, it is contended, will be augmented in nearly the same degree, and the Customs receipts proportionably raised.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 22.—Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B., G.C.H., the Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West India Station, is ordered to be relieved by Rear-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. The Russian corvette, *Nowarin*, 20, cleared out of Portsmouth-harbour to-day, re-shipped her powder, &c., at Spithead, and sailed for Kamschatka.

PLYMOUTH, NOV. 22.—The *Impérieuse*, 50, screw, Captain Watson; *Valorous*, 16, paddle; *Desperate*, 8, screw, proceeded to sea at four o'clock this afternoon, under steam and sail. The *Agamemnon*, after touching at Malta, will proceed to the Dardanelles. The others are to rendezvous at Malta, but will, probably, join Admiral Cory's squadron shortly.

THANKS FROM LISBON.—Captain Scott, of her Majesty's ship *Odin*, now in the Tagus, has received a very handsome letter of thanks from the municipality of Lisbon, for the service rendered by the officers and seamen under his command in assisting to extinguish a fire which broke out on the 29th ult., and which at first threatened to spread to a most fearful extent. The party who landed from the *Odin* on the occasion was headed by the First Lieut. W. Mould.

SAIL IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.—It is now the opinion of many naval officers that it is useless to send sailing-vessels to the Arctic regions, even as store-ships only, as they prove a great incumbrance to the steamers having them in tow, and are liable to be nipped in the ice. It is the general opinion that, in the event of Captain McClure having been in command of a steamer, he would long before this time have brought her through the North-West Passage, as he was often tantalised with the sight of open water as far as the eye could reach, if he could only have had the aid of steam-power to work into it.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.—A valuable service of plate has been presented by the King of Holland to his Excellency Major S. J. Hill, the Governor of the Gold Coast. Major Hill has also had presented to him a valuable rich gold-mounted scimeter, by the Governor, civil officers, and merchants of the Gambia, in testimony of his military services in the field in 1849; and a gold medal from the South Holland Institution, for saving lives from shipwreck.

THE NEW YACHT FOR THE QUEEN.—Preparations have just been commenced at Pembroke Royal Dockyard for building a new steam yacht for the Queen.

THE FLEETS IN THE BOSPHORUS.—It appears that the accidents encountered by the French and English squadrons in their passage to Constantinople were not confined to our ships alone. The *Jupiter*, French line-of-battle ship, went on shore; and, melancholy to relate, the boat of the *Sané* steamer, in rendering assistance to her, was swamped, and twelve of her crew lost.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The present naval force of Great Britain consists of 545 ships of war (either building, in ordinary, or in commission), carrying from 10 to 180 guns each. Also, 118 ships doing harbour duty, and 50 revenue vessels for the Coast Guard service. Of this number, 180 are armed steamers, from 200 to 800 horse-power (many of them propelled by the screw), constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service. This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power, employs in time of peace 40,000 to 45,000 able-bodied seamen, 4000 able lads, and 12,000 Royal Marines—to be increased to 15,000, consisting of 4 divisions, divided into 102 companies, viz.:—1st Division, head-quarters Chatham, 25 companies; 2nd Division, Portsmouth, 27 companies; 3rd Division, Plymouth, 25 companies; and 4th Division, Woolwich, 25 companies: total, 102; and 12 companies of Royal Marine Artillery, head-quarters Portsmouth. Also, the enrolled Dockyard Volunteer Brigades, viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke Brigades; the Royal Clarence, Royal William, and Breakwater Victualling-yard Battalions—all of which are well disciplined and exercised in gunnery practice and fortification defences. In addition to these are the Coast Guard Brigades or Divisions round the different points of the coast, all well armed.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—It is stated that Cardinal Wiseman is still at Rome, whither he went from Paris, after attending at the translation of the relics of St. Theodosia, at Amiens, and that it is more than probable that he will not return again to England. His health is said to have suffered considerably from the severity of his labours in England since the establishment of the Papal hierarchy; and a growing opinion is, we understand, prevalent in Roman Catholic circles, that the Pope will employ him in some high diplomatic post at Rome, instead of sending him back to superintend the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

AN INFANT NOMINATED TO BE SHERIFF.—Walter de Winton, Esq., of Maestrich Castle, nominated by the Judges (the first on the list) to be Sheriff of Radnorshire, is an infant; and extensive preparations are being made to commemorate his attaining his majority at the end of the present month of November. There is, we believe, no former example of an infant being nominated to be Sheriff. Mr. de Winton will be of age before the "pricking" of the list of Sheriffs.

THE SPA GAMING ROOMS.—The general receipts of the company that carries on the gaming-house at Spa have this year amounted to 564,000*l.*, and the expenses of the establishment to 120,000*l.*; leaving a net profit of 444,000*l.*; of which 195,000 goes to the Government, and 186,521*l.* to the shareholders—after deducting from the profits the charges of the administration, the portion of the hospitals, and that of the charitable fund for the poor of the commune.

HOW TO MAKE EXETER-HALL SAFE.—Carry round the building, at the level of the floor of the large hall, an iron balcony, and lead from the balcony four iron staircases; two staircases from the corners into the area on the north side of the building, and two from the corners of the south side; these two south staircases to debouch into the passage from the Strand entrance, with two doors opening just outside the large door of the great hall to the proposed south balconies. The means of egress would then be increased from the present three to nine.—*Correspondent of the Builder.*

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.—The present Duke (who is Captain of the 1st Life Guards) inherits a splendid unincumbered income of over £60,000 a year, having never joined in the engagements made by his late father. We understand he is of a very prudent disposition, and in his time the pecuniary fortunes of the house of Beaufort will doubtless wholly recover themselves. We may mention here that there is a sort of tradition belonging to that family, that none of the Dukes of Beaufort live to be 65, and we believe there is no instance of either of them having attained that age.—*Bristol Mercury.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WE detailed last week, it will be remembered, the expenditure of part of the present £1200 voted by Parliament from year to year in aid of persons (or their widows and children) who have rendered distinguished services to the country. We have now to add a further grant from the balance in hand, of £50, "to Mary Wilson, or Train, widow of the late Joseph Train, and unto Rosina Train, daughter of the aforesaid Joseph Train, or the survivor of them, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions." No Englishman, who has derived even one hour's delight from the "Waverley Novels," will grudge this pension to the widow and daughter of Joseph Train. Scott, perhaps, over-rated the assistance he received from the inquiring, anxious, diligent "Joseph;" his kindheartedness made him do that; but Train's services unquestionably lightened the labours of the great novelist; and the pension is one which Lord Aberdeen was in every respect wise in recommending to her Majesty.

The Moustache movement has taken root among authors and artists. All the Crystal Palace employes are to wear the hairy-chin and upper-lip livery which Nature has given to man. Some are advancing favourably: Mr. Samuel Phillips has consulted Truett to great advantage; Mr. Owen Jones has presented his Alhambra razors to a friend; and Mr. Digby Wyatt is designing a pair of mediæval scissors, to keep his beard and imperial in good order. If the epidemic rages, and beards come once more into fashion (thanks to Mr. Chorley and Mr. Albert Smith), we shall be curious to see what shaped beard the new editor of the *Quarterly* will assume, and how the President of the Royal Academy will cultivate his imperial and moustache. The hair on the upper lip of Shakspeare's bust at Stratford might form a good model for some dramatic writer for the Surrey; and the whiskers which Vandeyck wears might be copied with advantage by some high-hung contributor to the Gallery in Suffolk-street. The curiosity expressed in literary and artistic circles on this unexpected adornment of the face is great and general. We shall watch the movement, and report progress—perhaps call in an artist to depict the growth of three weeks with and without macassar.

While writing of the Crystal Palace, we may mention that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans have been appointed Printers Ordinary and Extraordinary to the Crystal Palace Company. Their contract with the Company contains a clause which affects literature and the rewards to literary men. They are to pay the authors of the books they print for the Company, and to pay such prices as the Company shall direct to be paid. In other words, the Company will draw cheques for their authors upon their printers, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans must get their money back out of the profits of their printing. Their first payments will include sums, not too liberal or too large, to Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Mr. Layard. So unusual a contract elicits many speculative remarks among printers and in "the Row" generally. There is also some talk of the Company having a weekly paper on literature, art, science, &c.—in other words, a "Sydenham Athenæum."

Among the useful publications of the week we may safely include an admirable little book for the use of artists, sculptors, engravers, and printellers. It is called "The Laws of Artistic Copyright, and their Defects;" and its author is a Mr. Blaine, Barrister-at-law. Artists (it was said by Sir Thomas Lawrence) are more ignorant of the laws appertaining to their own artistic wants than any other class of men usually named with them—such as authors and men of science. We can confirm the remark of Lawrence by our own experience, and can recommend Mr. Blaine's brochure to the study of all who design, and who want their works to be engraved. But a clear exposition of the laws affecting artists is not the only valuable feature of Mr. Blaine's publication. He has grappled with the laws themselves; and, in a concluding chapter, has stated modestly and sensibly such suggestions as have occurred to him for the amendment of the laws of copyright. He suggests, among his most material changes, that the present Acts should be repealed, and the laws now in force consolidated into one Act sufficient to protect existing bona fide claims to copyright; that copyright should be extended to all parts of the British dominions; that the period of duration should be the same as for literary copyright; that the exhibition of a picture should not affect copyright; and that at the request of plaintiff or defendant, all courts should have the power to refer cases at once to arbitration. Let us hope that the Board of Trade will pay attention to Mr. Blaine, and embody his suggestions in a new and consolidated Act. Mr. Blaine would confer a second service were he to give us a similar digest of the laws affecting authors and publishers.

The Emperor of Russia is not wholly engrossed in war: he has an agent in Italy treating for the purchase of the choicer antiquities; and has all but secured the famous Campana collection. We have no agent in Italy or elsewhere—we have no kind of system in seeking to secure what may occur for sale. This should not be. Fresh discoveries are also being made in Italy. At Canosa a necropolis has been laid open, containing inscriptions in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, relating to a Jewish colony of the fourth or fifth century. Some Italo-Greek vases of unusual height have also been discovered; and a bronze statue, seven feet high, has been dug up in Pompeii during the present month. We have yet to relate, however, the most curious of very recent discoveries. In a lumber-room of the Museum at Naples has been found several boxes of the first excavations made, a hundred years ago, at Herculaneum. Our Correspondent (an excellent authority on all such matters) speaks of them in terms of equal delight and surprise.

Artists are asking, "When are we to see the evidence given before the Committee on the so-called Cleanings in the National Gallery? We have had the Report, but not the Evidence." Can any Correspondent assist us to an answer?

No decision has yet been come to by the City Committee appointed to report on the site for Mr. Behnes's statue of Peel, and the height to which the pedestal should be allowed to rise. Mr. Behnes is, it is said, willing to meet the views of his fellow-committeemen; and all are anxious to do their best for the due exhibition of the statue in the place of most honour. The difficulty seems to lie in their having a statue before they had a site. Now, when the statue was ordered, the artist should have been told to work for a certain site. Committeemen who contend for the place of honour, and not the place for the statue to be seen the best in, are doing a lasting injustice to an artist. Mr. Behnes deserves a better fate at their hands. He is a favourite in the City; and, with this mention of his name, we may here take an opportunity of correcting an error in our Paper of last week. Mr. Noble was not a candidate for the Guildhall Wellington, but Mr. Behnes was. We remember Mr. Behnes's design: it was liked the best by the City connoisseurs; though the figure of the Duke, most duly prominent, was, to our taste, too much a working up of Chantrey's Gillespie in St. Paul's, and Chantrey's Sir John Malcolm in Westminster Abbey.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN PARAGUAY.—In the beginning of the present year Mr. Drabble went out to the South-American provinces, carrying with him letters procured by the Manchester Commercial Association, and charged with the duty of ascertaining the capabilities of that part of the world for the production of cotton, as specimens from Tucuman, one of the interior provinces, were last year shown in Manchester, and reported upon favourably. It seems by a letter from Mr. Drabble, that there is abundant facility for the extension of the growth of cotton, but that the want of labour will be a great obstacle in the way.

The Dublin Exhibition Building is to be opened as a promenade early in December.



CITY OF ST. JOHN'S.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY ELLISON.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

THE spirit of railway enterprise, transferred from England to the other side of the Atlantic, is awakening the British provinces of North America from their comparative lethargy; and, aided by English capital, they promise to distinguish themselves equally with the people of the United States in those gigantic works which are calculated to develop their varied and magnificent resources. A crowd of energetic and experienced men, whose names have become famous in connection with the formation of railways in the old country, have crossed the Atlantic; and, by means of the same admirable organisation of capital and skill, and by indomitable perseverance, are laying the foundations of future prosperity by connecting vast fields of natural wealth—exhaustless forests, rich mines, invaluable fisheries, and the cleared lands of the most remote settlers. Coincident with this great movement, there is a constant stream of emigration from England, and the exodus of the people of Ireland, who have been tempted from their native soil by the facilities of acquiring landed property and independence. The population of Canada, especially, is increasing with a rapidity which would alone give an immense impetus to the progress of that province; but our own advancement by means of railways, sinks into comparative insignificance when we recollect that this natural growth of wealth and prosperity is accelerated by the construction of lines of railway hundreds of miles in length, which connect Canada with her sister provinces, and which again link them with the railway system of the United States—that huge network, which extends from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and comprises the tropical regions of the lower valley of the Mississippi, and the rich agricultural regions of the western states of the Union. The St. Lawrence, which is the great channel of communication between the Atlantic and the fertile districts of Canada, is icebound during several months of the year: hence it was necessary to provide a port of shipment on the Atlantic, which should at all seasons be open for exports and imports. This has been accomplished by the railway from Portland, in the State of Maine. From Montreal, the line of iron rails will extend into Western Canada by the Grand Trunk Railway. The

day is perhaps not far distant when this great enterprise will be completed by carrying it through British territory to the shores of the Pacific—thus opening a new route to China and India. Eastward from Portland, in Maine, the British province of New Brunswick, will be included by a line to the city of St. John's, called the European and North-American Railway, the first turf of which was cut by Lady Head, the wife of Sir Edmund Head, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, on the 14th of last September. This ceremony was regarded as an event of the highest importance, both in the British provinces and in the neighbouring states. Never before had the province of New Brunswick witnessed so universal a demonstration on the part of all classes of the people—executive and legislative councillors, representatives of the people, ministers of religion, civic bodies, trades, schools, naval and military men; and last, not least, railway contractors and projectors. Enlightened citizens of the United States—who regard the European and North-American Railway as calculated to cement the feelings of amity between the colonies of Great Britain and Great Britain itself with the Great Republic of the New World—were also present in considerable numbers; and the British and American flags were gracefully intertwined, as a sign of cordial alliance. The officers of the *Fulton* and *Princeton*, two men-of-war belonging to the United States navy, took part in the proceedings. The numbers in the procession alone were above 5000, and the line extended considerably more than a mile and a half in length: it was an hour in passing one point. The demonstration was of a character highly characteristic of the occasion. The ship-carpenters, in uniform, to the number of 1100, representing sixteen different shipyards, made the most conspicuous figure, with banners, and eight models of ships—some fully rigged, and others in various stages of construction; each model on wheels, drawn by four horses. The blacksmiths and founders had a car with model figures at work, a moulder's car, an engineer's car, and a steam-engine drawn by horses. The masons and stone-cutters had a representation of a brick-press and stone-cutters' yard in operation; and the printers worked off and distributed a celebration song. The car of the millers exhibited a flour-mill at work. The fire-companies which constitute so prominent a part in all processions in the New World, each preceded their engines and horse-carts.

There were two companies from Portland, and nine belonging to St. John's, each in a different uniform. Agriculture had its representatives. There were also the pilots, the band of H.M. 76th Regiment, and many other bands, with banners innumerable.

The great point in the ceremony of the day can only be adequately described in the language of one of our Transatlantic contemporaries, who says:—"Mr. Jardine, the president of the company, presented to Lady Head the shovel prepared for the occasion, and asked if her Ladyship would graciously please to begin this great work. With a graceful self-composure that won the admiration of all hearts, though with a flushed and thoughtful face, assisted by Mr. Jardine and Mr. Hazon, Lady Head turned the turf, and deposited it in the elaborately-wrought barrow. The signal which announced this consummation waved gracefully in sight of the assembled thousands, who sent up a shout that seemed to rend the skies; and the thunder of 70 guns from the surrounding eminence shook the earth beneath the feet. The next turf was deposited by the Lieut.-Governor; the next by Mr. Jardine; the next by Capt. Robinson; the next by Mr. Poor; the next by the Mayors of St. John and Fredricton, and the President of the Institute, according to the published order. Hon. John H. Gray then moved the President to invite a volunteer turf from Commodore Shubrick. The Commodore complied with the invitation, and gracefully discharged this duty, when the Lieutenant-Governor was requested to wheel off the load. His Excellency then rolled the barrow along the platform, and dumped his load, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The cry raised by the few who, in the pressure that then took place about this spot, witnessed the operation, was caught up by those around, and repeated by the crowd on the heights, the hills reverberating with the glad sounds, such as never woke their echoes before. The band played the old psalm tune, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;' and the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, posted on the heights, fired a salute of 70 guns."

A luncheon, in a temporary pavilion (at which 700 persons sat down), with fire-works and a ball, concluded the festivities of the day.

The first illustration is a View of St. John's; the second shows the proposed stupendous Bridge of Suspension, across the Falls of the River St. John, at low water.



SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE FALLS OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY ELLISON.

THE BURMESE WAR.

As circumstances seem to force upon us the renewal of the Burmese War and the conquest of Ava, we this week publish two spirited Sketches which have reached us by the last mail, illustrative of incidents in the war just ended, but which recent events have invested with something of present interest, since they show the military tact with which the Burmese select the strongest positions, and the undoubted gallantry with which they defend them. A brief recapitulation will be needed to recall to the readers' memory the scenes to which our Engravings refer.

The attack upon Martaban furnished the opening scene of the campaign of last year in Burmah. Martaban is a town of considerable strength and note, being a frontier station of the Burmese, from which, in former times, they invaded the territory of Siam, and where, in later days, they have been brought into immediate contact with ourselves. So near, indeed, is our own garrison of Moulmein, that it was feared the Burmese would anticipate an attack and advance upon us in force from Martaban. Since it was known that large numbers of Burmese troops had been poured into Martaban. The Madras division of the flotilla anchored off Moulmein, took the garrison on board, and conveyed them in a few hours to Martaban. Next morning (April 5, of last year) the troops were landed and led to the assault; before noon the whole place was in our possession, and the detachment returned to Moulmein the same evening to prepare for the movement on Rangoon. The Madras troops having here been joined by the Bengal force, the operations against Rangoon commenced. On the 11th of April (Easter Sunday), the entire squadron proceeded up the river; and a terrific cannonade was kept up from the steamers, which demolished the Rangoon batteries on both sides of the river—both at Rangoon and Dalla. On Monday, the 12th, the land operations commenced—the troops effecting their embarkation under the protection of the ships' guns; and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced; as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade, called the White House Picket, which stood a short distance inshore.

The advance upon the stockade was headed by the light companies of the 51st Foot; following which came the 2nd company 5th brigade Bengal Artillery. On arriving within 850 yards of the stockade, Brevet Major Reid, with two 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, unlimbered and came into action, firing shrapnell and round shot. The practice was excellent, and most effective. It was instantly returned by a well-directed fire from the Burmese troops in the stockade. The enemy fired rather high at first; but, after a few rounds they obtained our distance exactly. Just as Major Reid's ammunition was expended, Brevet Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, brought up two 24-pounder howitzers, and continued the fire till the order for the storming party to advance was given. Before the advance of the storming party a gunner of the Bengal Artillery and one of the Madras Artillery were killed at their guns, and two wounded.

Our first Illustration represents the storming and capture of the



STORMING AND CAPTURE OF MEEAH TOON'S STOCKADE, DONABEW.

White House Picket, by her Majesty's 51st K. O. L. I. The Sketch represents the moment when the leading company of the 51st emerged from the jungle, and were met by a heavy fire, by which Captain Blundell was mortally wounded. The late gallant and lamented Major Hare, her Majesty's 51st K. O. L. I., was one of the first who mounted the scaling ladder on this occasion; being immediately in the rear of Major Fraser, Bengal Engineers, who took the first ladder, and was first on the ramparts.

During this gallant action Major Oakes (Madras Artillery) and Major Griffiths (Madras Infantry) both died of *coup de soleil*. Colonel Bogle was wounded by a musket shot through the thigh. Lieut. Donaldson (Bengal Engineers) was mortally wounded; Lieut. Trevor (Engineers) and Lieut. Harris (Madras 38th Native Infantry) were severely wounded.

On the 13th the heavy guns were landed; and, on the 14th, the Pagoda Hill and stockade were stormed, when the enemy gave way, and retreated at all points, and the capture of Rangoon rewarded the intrepidity of our gallant troops.

MEEAH TOON'S STOCKADE.

After two unsuccessful attempts, made at intervals of some weeks, to capture the stronghold of the Burmese chief, Meeah Toon (in one of which the gallant Captain Loch, R.N., was killed) a combined attack was made upon the stockade, on the 19th of March, in the present year, by 1500 troops under Sir J. Cheape. In order to approach the Burmese position, it was necessary for the British troops to cut a road through a forest of the most dense description, intersected by lakes and deep water courses. After a most determined and protracted resistance on the part of the Burmese, and after our troops had sustained a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including 13 officers), Sir J. Cheape succeeded in carrying this strong position, and bayonetting its defenders. The two field-guns, rocket tubes and rockets, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's possession on the previous occasion, when the British were repulsed, were now re-captured. These guns were used against our troops, and it is to them mainly that the heavy loss on the side of the British is attributed. The operations commenced at nine a.m., and the stockade was not taken until after four hours of hard fighting. Meeah Toon, whose defence of this place shows him to be a warrior of great intrepidity, unfortunately escaped with 100 or 200 followers.

The second Sketch (drawn by one of the storming party) represents this final and successful assault upon Meeah Toon's stockade, by the detachment of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, who, after the troops of the right wing of the force had repeatedly failed in their gallant attempts to carry the position, were brought up from the left wing, for the express purpose of forming a storming party. The gallant Lieut. Taylor, 9th Regiment M. N. I., attached to her Majesty's 51st Regiment, commanded the company carrying the ladders, and led the storming party, at the head of which he fell mortally wounded.

THE BOUNDARY OF OUR INDIAN POSSESSIONS.—That the Sutlej

ought to bound our Indian possessions until they are better governed, has always been my opinion. The hostility of the Sikhs rendered that impossible; but there is no impossibility of taking the Indus as a boundary. It seems, however, a law of nature, that civilisation shall encroach upon barbarism. The American "Go-ahead" is not indeed our cry in India, we have a modulated sound, and meekly we borrow in jest, but decline repaying, and so creep on with humble expanding operations.—*Sir C. J. Napier*.

ROYALTY IN VALPARAISO.—We have (says the *Valparaiso Echo*, of Sept. 30) at present an august visitor amongst us; no less a personage than a brother of the King of Wirtemberg, cousin to the Queen of England and to the Emperor of Austria. His Royal Highness, we understand, is an eminent naturalist, and is visiting South America on a botanizing excursion. No great admirers of royalty in general, we should not have noticed his Highness' stay in our city, but for the circumstance of his being the first prince of blood Royal that has ever been on this coast, and eras are marked sometimes by events of far less importance.



STORMING AND CAPTURE OF WHITE HOUSE PICKET STOCKADE, RANGOON.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—NEW MUNICIPAL SCHEME.

It is difficult to keep pace with the evidence given by the various witnesses who appear before the Commissioners, each with his special grievance, representing a host of analogous grievances, equally oppressive and unjust. The several passages and chapters shift as quickly as the streamers of the aurora borealis or the figures of the kaleidoscope; deficient, however, in the grace of the one and the symmetrical beauty of the other. Who the Harlequin is whose magical wand effects the variety of startling changes, we care not to discover; but take them as they present themselves before us as incontestable facts. We had intended to devote this article to some matters of detail, very slightly touched by the evidence; but, so many matters have been disclosed during the week, that we are bound to postpone the consideration of minor points, and confine ourselves to the larger and more general question.

Mr. Pulling, who, perhaps, has a better acquaintance with municipal law, ancient and modern, than any other person, has gone carefully into the legality of the customs and the sufficiency of the charters under which the Corporation has, from almost time immemorial, pretended to have the right to perform certain duties, and to insist upon certain privileges. It now appears that it possesses some 700 Acts of Parliament, and 200 charters, which it carefully conceals from the public eye, and yet enforces their clauses on all who come within their jurisdiction. We have no faith in secrecy. If the Corporation is accused improperly, let it show its charters in the face of day, and challenge inquiry. Honesty is always outspoken; and the fact that a Corporation, established for the expressed purpose of benefiting the people, should studiously conceal from public view the law by which that public must be ruled, is one of the most monstrous abuses of power ever perpetrated on a confiding people, and deserves our severest condemnation.

The exposure of this fact alone is sufficient to excite our gratitude to those who initiated the inquiry, as well as to those who have had the manliness to speak out unreservedly. Mr. Pulling may be accused of abusing the faith reposed in him as a barrister, but that feeling can only take possession of the brain of a corporator—the public will thank him cordially. Not only are the members of the Corporation accused of concealing their charters, but of abusing the trusts confided to their keeping; and, it is asserted, that much of the income of the Corporation is derived from encroachments on the Thames itself: while it was bound, by Act of Parliament, to embank the river, and to prevent houses from being built on the sides, it has not only not embanked the river, but has caused houses to be built there, the rents from which swell up its enormous income. Lest this iniquitous transaction—this breach of a solemn engagement—should appear beyond belief, we think it advisable to give the facts as stated by Mr. Pulling:—

Can you obtain a correct knowledge of the rights and privileges of the City from the published charters?—Certainly not. I am of opinion that when the City makes claims founded upon ancient charters, they should afford my information with respect to the charter upon which they claim; but I may say from my own experience that their policy is to conceal their charters, and that their instructions to their officers are to deny the public access to them, although I contend that they ought to be accessible to every citizen of London.

Can you conceive any reason that the Corporation have for concealing their charters?—I can conceive a reason and a very strong one. I have reason to believe that the charters of London would show that the City has committed forfeiture of many of its rights. The City, for example, claims to hold lands in mortmain. They derived that right from Edward IV.; and I see that they have a large revenue from rents and quit-rents. The greater number of those rents and quit-rents are derived from property which I conceive they had clearly for the purposes of a trust, of which trust they have committed a breach. For instance, being the conservators of the Thames, they have been in the habit of granting leave to encroach upon the banks of the Thames, and to do that very thing which the office of conservators directed them to prevent others from doing. An act in the time of Charles II. directed that the river Thames should be embanked from London-bridge to Temple-bar, and that no houses should be built there. Hundreds of houses, however, have been built, as we all know, along Thames-street; and I believe, although I am not in their secrets, that a very considerable portion of the property of the Corporation is derived from the rents of that very property which has been obtained by encroachment upon the bed of the Thames, contrary to their trust. The same thing has occurred in other cases.

Grave, important, and damnable as these charges are—and we cannot see how they can be explained by the Corporation authorities—the facts disclosed by Mr. Bennoch in relation to the expenditure of the Corporation, will probably command a greater share of public attention, because pocket sympathy is frequently the strongest. To many of these points we shall have to recur from time to time, but it appears that, from all sources, as expressed in their Blue Book return, the City of London has a clear annual income of £355,000; and, without referring to the wisdom or folly of the improvements or alterations which swallow up the larger proportion of the income, Mr. Bennoch directed the attention of the Royal Commissioners to the fact that over £107,000 of this sum was absorbed in administering the other £255,000. Of the £107,000, more than £20,000 is spent in the salaries of legal officers and in law expenses. The Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer appear to receive about £1200 per annum, while the upper and under Marshals receive nearly £1000. As a contrast to this, the Mace-bearer of the city of Edinburgh rejoices in the payment of £10 10s. per annum; while the duties of the Marshals could be better performed by a couple of police sergeants, whose pay would not exceed one-eighth of the sum paid. Although the abuse has been clearly demonstrated, we have felt some anxiety as to the plan that might be suggested for a complete system of municipal government—a system which should destroy the corruptions of the old and permit the establishment of a new, and yet be free from the evils declared to be inseparable from a system of centralisation.

Mr. Waterton describes, in his "Wanderings," the poison which certain tribes among which he wandered believed to be an unfailing cure for hydrophobia. In killing the disease it killed the animal, or, more properly, suspended vital action; but, by adopting a system of artificial respiration, the man or animal was restored to life freed from the terrible disease. Now, Mr. Bennoch seems to desire to apply a similar course of treatment to the diseased Corporation of London. Unlike Mr. Acland, who confined his suggestions to the area of the city of London, Mr. Bennoch's eye sweeps over the whole of the metropolis; and he believes that any system which does not embrace the entire area of the metropolis would be most imperfect. Mr. Bennoch proposes that the whole metropolitan districts should be divided into nine municipalities, of which the present city of London should form one. That each municipality should be divided into twelve wards; each ward to have an alderman and six councillors; together, eighty-four representatives; over whose deliberations a mayor should preside, and have an allowance of £500 per annum. The only other officers required would be a town-clerk and treasurer, with their clerks, at a total cost of some £3000 a year. He then proposes that each municipality should appoint twelve councillors (one from each ward); the total being, from all the municipalities, 108. That, in like manner, each municipality should appoint four aldermen, or thirty-six in all; making together, of aldermen and councillors, one hundred and forty-four—to form a CENTRAL COUNCIL; and, as this Council would necessarily have among its members gentlemen from every district of every municipality, he expresses the belief that, so soon as the public thoroughly understood the system, there would be as much rivalry to obtain a seat at that central board as to possess a place in the Imperial Parliament. And be it remembered, that the Lord Mayor of the Metropolis would, in his civic capacity, rule over as many subjects as did Henry VIII. of England.

To avoid petty jealousies, it is proposed that the Lord Mayor should be nominated by each municipality in rotation. That all aldermen and councillors should be elected by the general constituency; but all mayors should be elected by the aldermen and councillors.

As the City Corporation Inquiry is the great home-question of the day, we have devoted more space to it than our limited room would usually warrant; but, after carefully examining the system recommended as calculated to meet the objects desired, we consider it worthy our best consideration. With the establishment of a central authority all those conflicting jurisdictions of special commissions for improvement, sewers, and sanitary matters, all boards and vestries for the surveying of lighting, paving, &c.—and of which there are hundreds within the limits of the metropolis—would become absorbed in the great Central Council, and in the several municipalities; and through them would be ensured harmony of design and unity of action in all matters of necessity or ornament. It would, in a word, be, as Mr. Bennoch emphatically shows, "a centralisation based upon a principle of representation, and not dependent upon individual caprice or arbitrary power."

The scheme is a bold one, and will no doubt be freely canvassed and discussed. In another point we agree with Mr. Bennoch—namely, that it is infinitely wiser to adhere to our old Saxon terms, and by prudent and wise legislation make them respected and honoured and worthy objects of ambition, than to introduce new titles, such as "Lord Lieutenant," as suggested by Mr. Sheriff Wallis, which seems to us exceedingly absurd. A Lord Lieutenant implies by his very title a superior: the Lord Mayor, on the contrary, has in his civic capacity no superior; he is not only a Mayor, but the Lord of Mayors.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—By the death of the Duke of Beaufort, and the consequent elevation to the House of Peers of the Marquis of Worcester, the present representative of the Eastern Division, a vacancy is caused in that portion of the county. It is said that Mr. F. W. S. Miles, late M.P. for Bristol, will be invited by the Conservatives to offer himself for the vacant representation. Mr. Holland, of Dumbleton, it is reported, intends offering himself on the Whig interest. The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, son of Lord de Mauley, is also spoken of on the Liberal interest. At an influential meeting of Conservative electors, held at Cirencester on Monday—the Hon. James Dutton in the chair—to take steps to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the Marquis of Worcester to the Peerage, it was unanimously resolved to get up a requisition to Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Bart., of Williamstrip Park—a gentleman so popular with his party that his return is looked upon as certain.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANCHESTER.—Vast thoroughfares are opened in many parts; the streets, courts, and alleys are regularly cleaned; pavements are almost everywhere laid down; the smoke nuisance is in rapid course of abatement; public drains and sewers are constructed, the cesspools that remain will, it is hoped, be speedily removed; and an abundant supply of good and soft water is so admirably distributed that, in a short time, the smallest tenement will enjoy an unlimited quantity, at an almost nominal price.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The gathering on Saturday last of the shareholders was one of the most noisy even in the annals of railway meetings. Interruption and clamour were the most frequent features, and all sides shared in the offence. The main object of the meeting was to hear declared the poll on the question of the Dorchester and Exeter extension. The votes in favour of the extension were 13,911, against, 13,914; leaving a majority of three against the extension. (The proportion of voters was 796 for, to 1040 against.) The chairman then finally declared the extension abandoned. Some disorderly scenes succeeded. A resolution of censure on the directors was proposed; but the chairman, the Hon. F. Scott, left the chair and dissolved the meeting. Afterwards, Sergeant Feslee was called to the chair, and the resolution was passed amid great tumult.—*Globe.*

BOOK READING IN MANCHESTER.—The following details of the Manchester Free Library contains some curious facts:—Shakespeare is the writer most in demand—his works, and books illustrating these works, having been issued 352 several times within the first year. The book next in popularity is "The Arabian Nights"—which in the year found 294 readers. "Scott and Deceit" come next in rank. "Ivanhoe" was issued 241 times; "Robinson Crusoe" 239 times. Swift's "Gulliver" was read 123 times; Smollett's "Roderick Random" 82. Biography has been very much read. In the history of England Mr. Macaulay is the favourite. His history has been read by 124; the "Pictorial" by 60; Lingard by 41; Hume by 31 persons. French history, especially of the Napoleonic time, has been in great demand. Many of the books have been glanced at and laid aside. Two readers appear to have gone through Hume. Fourteen attacked Clarendon, but only three reached the seventh volume; the same number toiled through Lingard. Of the crowd who began with Alison, only one came in at the death.

PROGRESS OF HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—Very rapid progress is being made in the new harbour works at Holyhead, and it is expected that the contractors will be able to complete them in the required time—August of next year. The harbour has already been largely resorted to as a place of shelter for vessels during the past year.

THE NORFOLK ESTUARY.—The dam across the old channel of the river is drawing towards completion, but as the opening becomes less the difficulty of the work increases—the rush of water through, particularly at spring tides, being very great, and carrying away a good deal of the earth of which the bank is formed. To render it more secure, large quantities of chalk and bushes are now being used; and it is thought probable some old barges, or something of the kind, will have to be sunk, to assist in stopping the current when the opening becomes still more contracted. Notwithstanding the difficulties, there is good reason to expect that the opposite shores will be united by Christmas, and North Lynn no longer remain an island.

LUCKY ESCAPE.—A few minutes before the commencement of the performance at the Amphitheatre, at Liverpool, on Saturday last, a young man, named Conolly, who was in the gallery with his sister, fell over into the pit, alighting on one of the forms. The house was nearly filled at the time, but, although the distance he fell is very considerable, he sustained no external injury. In a few minutes he again entered the theatre, and witnessed the performances.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.—BURNLEY.—On Monday another meeting of the operative weavers and other factory hands was held in the Old Market-place. The various speakers urged the operatives to go to their employment at the terms offered by the masters, but at the same time they were advised to contribute to the Preston hands "in the best manner they could."

MANCHESTER AND THE SULTAN.—In acknowledging the resolutions of the late anti-Russian meeting at Manchester, the Turkish Ambassador says:—"It will be my agreeable duty to transmit the same to my Government. On such a pleasing occasion I am happy to express, on behalf of my Government, as well as on my own part, our grateful sentiments for the entire sympathy manifested by the inhabitants of so great and influential a city towards his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the Ottoman nation, in the cause of justice and right they are defending."

ACCIDENT TO MR. BOOKER.—Mr. Booker, M.P., met with a serious accident last week. He was walking through his works at Fentrych, when he unfortunately struck his foot against a projecting piece of iron and was thrown violently to the ground, thereby causing a fracture of the small bone of his right arm.

A CIRCUS ON FIRE.—Shortly before daybreak on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Circus in Edward-street, Brighton, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that, notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the police-force, who directed the hose from the water company's mains upon the building, in less than half an hour the roof fell in, and the edifice was totally destroyed, together with a refreshment booth adjoining.

BOAT RUN DOWN OFF DOVER.—On Thursday night week a boat was run down off this port by a steamer, it is supposed, when two men, named Court and Coveney, perished. The craft was called the *North Charles*, and was employed in conveying sand from Broadstairs to Dover. She was observed lying off the harbour on Thursday evening. Next morning nothing could be seen of her; late in the day, however, portions of her were picked up, which showed that she had been run down, as if by a steamer, the wood being completely divided.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A goods train on Tuesday morning cut in two a passenger train, at the Knottingly junction, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, where they arrived at the same moment, knocking off the body of a third class carriage, containing about twenty passengers. The vehicle rolled over on its side, amid a terrible screaming from the persons in it, while the wheels and under part of the vehicle remained standing on the line. The passengers were soon extricated without any more serious wounds than superficial bruises, with the exception of one man, who complained of internal injuries from having been severely crushed under the great bulk of the other passengers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Queen Christina has presented Mr. Faulkner, the Custom-house agent at Folkestone, with a gold watchguard, as a mark of her approbation of his services on the occasion of her recent visit to England.

It is stated that a large sum in Russian half-imperials was last week withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to St. Petersburg and Odessa.

The Provincial Government of Bohemia has issued a circular forbidding Jews to give their children Christian names, or to keep Christian servants.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who has been confined from the effects of his late severe accident and by a serious attack of influenza, is very materially recovered.

A letter from Carlsruhe, in a *German Journal*, says, that the Government is about to publish an ordinance enacting that the Jesuits shall leave the country in ten days.

To prevent a not unfrequent fraud in Ireland, it has been set forth by the Inspector-General that retired policemen representing themselves as agricultural labourers, in order to obtain a passage to Australia will subject themselves to a penalty of £50.

The Commissioners of Land and Emigration have taken up the ships *Merchantman*, for Melbourne, and *Time and Truth*, for Adelaide. Both vessels are to sail from Plymouth.

The Swedish Government has decided on a vast system of railways, the execution of which will be confided to an English Company. The Government has formally interdicted the Mormons from publicly performing their worship in Norway.

On 20th November, 1847, the open deposit accounts of the Marylebone Savings Bank were 18,119; the sums invested with National Debt Commissioners were £301,663. On the 20th November, 1853, the open deposit accounts were 23,308; and the sums invested with National Debt Commissioners were £367,973.

John E. Vernon, Esq., has entered on his duties, as agent of the great Herbert property in Ireland, in the room of the late Major Fairfield.

The territorial revenue of South Australia for the twelve months ended 30th June last (£245,000) exceeded by £6498 the territorial revenue of New South Wales for the year 1852.

The pictures and other objects of art which her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert contributed to the Dublin Exhibition were delivered at Windsor Castle last week, by Mr. J. C. Deane, the assistant-secretary.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Francis Wright, Esq., of Ballykeane House, county Wicklow, a magistrate for that county.

Namik Pacha, Minister of Commerce of the Ottoman Porte, who came from Constantinople by the *Mentor*, has arrived in Paris.

An old pear-tree at the Western Heights, Dover, was blown down some four years ago, and has since been twice planted without any signs of life; but at the present time (17th November) it is in full bloom.

Sir Robert Peel has consented to deliver a lecture in five or six towns of the Midland district, in aid of the fund being raised to employ a paid lecturer in connection with the Midland Union of Mechanics Institutes.

There has been an attempted revolution in Yucatan; and near Merida 300 of the insurgents were killed during the skirmishing, and 200 more died of cholera, which disorder rages there fearfully and fatally. Half the town of Merida is destroyed by the revolt, which, however, was completely suppressed.

Colonel Brereton, R.A., inspector of the northern district, inspected the Artillery Company at Hull barracks on Wednesday.

The navy contract for the supply of 50,000lbs. of tea has again been taken by Messrs. Stericker and Co., of Fenchurch-street.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, will, it is said, be married on the 24th of April of next year.

The legacy of the late Captain Wm. Pickering, R.N., to the Royal Naval School, New-cross, available at the demise of a relative, has been paid over, amounting to £325 17s. 6d.

In relation to the reported extravagance of junior officers' messes at Portsmouth, the Port Admiral of that station has called for a return of the expenses of entrance and support of such messes, and the hours of dining, &c., with a view to check the matter complained of.

A decree has passed the Greek Chambers for the opening of the Euripis, in Euboea, and the mainland, which is not at present deep enough to allow ships of any size to pass. This decision is of the greatest importance for the coasting service of Greece.

The subscribers of one guinea and upwards for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of the late Lord George Bentinck, are each entitled to the bronze medal of that distinguished statesman, described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.

The Commission now sitting for the purpose of adjudicating on all outstanding claims since the last war between America and Great Britain, have chosen as arbitrator Mr. Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring Brothers. This will be highly gratifying to the citizens of the United States.

The departure of the mail-steamer *Forth* for the west coast of Africa has been deferred. Letters will therefore be in time on the 30th inst.

The "Black Swan," Miss Greenfield, has been giving concerts at Colchester.

A new commission has been organised in Paris, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works, to consider what measures may be proper for ensuring the regularity and safety of travelling by railway.

The Earl of Carlisle, who is still on his travels in the East and Mediterranean, will not return to England until after Christmas.

Mr. W. P. Adam, of Blair Adam, who contested the representation of the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross in 1851, is about to proceed to India, as Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, now Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Miss Camoys, daughter of Lord Camoys, took the veil at the Benedictine Priory, at Princethorpe, on Tuesday week. The ceremony was presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, who was assisted by a number of priests.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

The Royal dramatic entertainments at Windsor Castle will not be resumed until after Christmas, when Shakespeare's play of the "Tempest" will be presented.

The Prussian Government has proposed to the Government of Greece to make excavations at its own expense in the plain of the old town of Olympia; and the Greek Government are disposed to accept the proposition. It is believed that important archaeological and philosophical discoveries will be made.

All hope of the *North Star*, discovery ship, Commander William J. S. Pullen, returning home this season, is now given up.

By a recent decree, the Emperor of Hayti admits Protestant Bibles, Testaments, and books free of duty.

The Austrian authorities in Lombardy have demanded the release of Contini, arrested by the Ticinese as an Austrian spy.

Upwards of 100 persons left the Limerick terminus on Wednesday week, for Liverpool, to embark for Australia and America.

The Princess Helen, eldest daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, has been betrothed to Prince George of Saxony. The Prince is twenty-one, and the Princess nineteen.

The Baron de Delmar met with a serious accident in the Champs Elysees on Sunday last. The horses having run away, the carriage was dashed against a lamp-post. The coachman and footman were taken up insensible, and the Baron sustained a fracture of the right arm; but he is going on favourably.

On Saturday evening, Mr. George Hearne, registrar of Ardagh, was fired at by an assassin at his own door, in the county of Longford. He was severely wounded; but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The outrage is attributed to some dispute about land.

On Monday evening, owing to some defective arrangement on the part of the gas company, a very considerable portion of Liverpool was left in darkness.

For upwards of forty years so protracted a harvest as the present has not been known in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, it having but just been completed.

Since the year 1849, the returns furnished to Parliament show that one million pounds sterling has been expended on voyages to the North Pole.

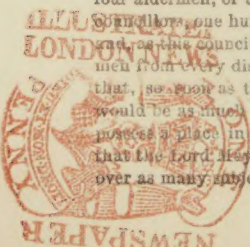
Four Russians were seen ill-using a respectable female at Deptford, on Tuesday, and two men, named Sullivan and Brosnahan, interfered, when they were brutally stabbed, and the latter is not expected to recover. The foreigners were afterwards taken into custody.

Halis Effendi, a Turkish poet, has just composed a national song in the style of the "Marseillaise," and it is already very popular at Constantinople.

It is said that the members of the house of Rothschild are to meet in Paris before the end of this month, to consult together as to what course they ought to take in the event of the war becoming serious.

The château of Frohsdorf, the property of the Count de Chambord, has been destroyed by fire.

A sham baby, made of shavings, and wrapped in rags, was taken last week from an importunate beggar at Manchester.



LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. VIII.

A SPECULATIVE BISHOP.

WHAT boy has not dreamed of flying to the moon, or of catching her as she shaves the distant hill-tops; of walking to the world's edge, and dropping into the abyss where the old moons hide; of flying through the air, à la *Munchausen*, on the back of a bird, or of over-leaping mountains with the magic boots of a Peter Schlemihl; of the perpetual motion; of ghosts and ministering angels; of the other world and the way to it? These fantastic flights of fancy in early life depend on our ignorance of the limits of the possible and attainable. In the light of knowledge the wings of fancy do not droop, but they carry us in new directions; in the darkness of ignorance she bears man and boy along over the same mystic tracts; in the twilight, guided by the eye of genius, she shifts the region of her flights. Recurring to the time preceding the brilliant discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, we find many instances illustrative of what we have just said; none, however, so striking as that presented to us in the writings of John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester—an acute theologian and man of science—learned and inventive. We shall find that he dwelt with amusing fondness and simplicity on many of the projects which engaged our childhood; a fact which would puzzle us if we did not remember that in his times the knowledge of nature which men possessed, was 'little more than a "rudis indigesta moles," awaiting the illumination of the Newtonic genius.

John Wilkins was the son of an Oxford goldsmith. He was born in 1614, at Fawsley, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, where he received the earlier part of his education: he afterwards studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated. Having gone into holy orders, he became successively chaplain to Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine; Warden of Wadham College; Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Bishop of Chester—which last office he did not long live to enjoy, as he died in 1672, within a year after his elevation to the see. Though his success mainly turned on his political opinions, his talents were of a very high order. Besides being a great writer on theological subjects, he was an amateur in science, and wrote several treatises on mechanics and astronomy. In his first work of this kind—"The Discovery of a New World"—which was published in 1638, he maintains the probability of there being inhabitants in the moon, and appends an amusing discourse "concerning the possibility of a passage thither." In this discourse, we must say our Bishop is singularly absurd; the time to be occupied on the journey, the difficulty of carrying provisions, of going asleep on the way, and, above all, the means of conveyance, are the subjects of his consideration. A quarter of a century later the Bishop would have been spared half his argument, and have to combat a new difficulty—how to prevent the voyageur's being smashed under the influence of lunar gravitation!

In his second treatise, published in 1640, "A Discourse concerning a New Planet," he asserts that the earth goes round the sun. It is indicative of the state of science in his day, that he has to "prepare himself for the world's jeers and mockery" because of this assertion. He does not, however, appear before the public as one anxious for "martyrdom," but says that he writes to please his "brother, the publisher," who meant to turn a penny over his counter, in Holywell-street, by means of the "audacious novelty!"

"Mercury; or, the Secret and Swift Messenger," was published in London in the year 1641. When we first took it up, we expected to find it contain some rude anticipation of our modern telegraph, but were disappointed. The "Secret and Swift Messenger" reaches no further than an ingenious set of letter puzzles, and a good system of beacon fires; it is, on the whole, fuller of amusing anecdote than of suggestive speculation. It opens very learnedly with a discourse on the difference between a man and an angel; and anticipates the convenience of spirit-rapping as a means of communication. An angel, according to the Bishop, hears and sees with his whole substance; a man, only with his ears and eyes; whence the great advantage over men possessed by angels. Unfortunately, angels are not easily pressed into human service; so that though they would be more "secret and swift" in taking messages than men, yet, as they *wont*, the Bishop considers it useless to dwell long on the subject. He then discusses the different means of obtaining secrecy and speed in the transmission of information; as, also, the means of combining the two. But, as respects the former, he can conceive no better way of securing it than that employed by the Jews to carry off their gold, described by Nantius; and as to the latter, an arrow with a note attached to it, a carrier pigeon, a preconcerted system of signals by guns and pistols, or by beacon fires, are the best means he can think of. It may easily be conceived that the semaphore telegraph was an immense advance on the best project contained in the *Mercury*.

Once only in the course of the work he alludes to magnetism or electricity as a means of communication, and it is to ridicule a notion which had got abroad, that two magnetic needles, which had been touched by the same loadstone, would, like the sympathetic snails eulogised by Dr. Gregory, always point in the same direction. If this sympathy did exist, it is easy to see how by the use of a circle with an alphabet a correspondence might be carried on at any distance, Wilkins, however, was aware that electricity might be made a means of communication, and was possessed of alphabets as perfect as those now in use; but then he believed that it was impossible to "discourse by magnetism at more than two or three feet at farthest." This belief is explicable when we consider that the difference between conductors and non-conductors of electricity was discovered by Mr. Stephen Grey, in 1729, nearly three-quarters of a century later than the Bishop's book. It was not till after more than a century that M. Lesage, of Geneva, divulged the first plans for transmitting messages by electricity.

A more interesting book is the "Mathematical Magic," "being one of the most easy, pleasant, useful (and yet most neglected) parts of mathematics not yet treated of in this language." It consists of two parts, "Archimedes" and "Dædalus": the former devoted to an account of the mechanical powers and their application; the latter to the theory of the diminution and multiplication of motion. In the former he describes the lever, the wedge, and the wheel, by the multiplication of which it is "easy to move any imaginable weight." He expects that "the reader" will be filled with delight and pleasure, when he learns that by multiplying the mechanical powers it is possible "to pull up any oak by the roots with a hair, lift it up with a straw, or blow it up with one's breath, or to perform the greatest labour with the least power;" all results obtained by neglecting the existence of friction! Wilkins had the greatest admiration for the mechanical ingenuity of the ancients—an admiration which led him to depreciate many of the inventions of his times. He devotes a chapter of the "Archimedes" to a comparison of the Catapultæ of the Romans, with the Cannons of "recent introduction." Anything more amusing than the argument, or want of it, in the following, cannot well be imagined.

"A Comparison between those Ancient Engines and the Gunpowder Instruments now in use.

"It shall not be altogether impertinent to inquire somewhat concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military offensive engines and those of later days. In which inquiry there are two particulars to be chiefly examined:—

"1. The force of these several contrivances, or the utmost that can be done by them.

"2. Their price, or the greatness of the charges required unto them.

"As to the force of these ancient inventions it may sufficiently appear from those many credible relations mentioned before; to which

may be added that in 'Josephus,' which he sets down from his own eye-sight, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Iotapata, where these events happened. He tells us that, besides the multitude of persons who were slain by these Roman engines, being not able to avoid their force, by reason they were placed so far off, and out of sight; besides this, they did also carry such great stones, with so great a violence, that they did therewith batter down their walls and towers. A soldier standing by his captain, Josephus, on the wall, had his head struck off by another stone sent from these Roman engines, and his brain carried three furlongs off (!)

"To this purpose Cardan relates out of Ammianus Marcellinus:—'Tanto impetu fertur lapis ut uno viso lapide quamvis intacti barbari fuerint ab eo destituerunt a pugna et abierunt.' Many foreign people being so amazed at the strange force of these engines, that they durst not contest with those who were masters of such inventions. 'Tis frequently asserted that bullets have been melted in the air, by the extremity of violent motion imprest from these slings:—

"Fundaque contorto transverberat aëra plumbo
Et mediis liquidæ glandes in nubibus errant.

Lucan, speaking of the same engines, says:—

"Inde faces et saxa volant, spatique solutæ
Aëris et calidæ liquefactæ pondere glandes.

Which relations, though they may seem somewhat poetical and improbable, yet Aristotle himself (De Cælo, lib. 2, c. 7) doth suppose them as unquestionable. From whence it may be inferred, that the force of these engines does rather exceed than come short of our gunpowder inventions."

He next decides against our cannons on the ground of cost. Catapultæ were wooden, and could be put up and taken down, and brought along in waggons at a small expense; and, besides, they wanted no powder, and used stones for bullets. As for the cannons:—"1. A whole cannon weighs 8000 lb. It requires 40 lb. of powder to drive a bullet of 64 lb. 2. It requires 90 men or 16 horses to draw it." Supposing the Bishop correct, what must we think of the cannons of the seventeenth century!

In the "Dædalus," besides an interesting chapter on Automata, there is the plan of "An Ark for Sub-marine Navigation," a discourse on "Perpetual Motion," and on "Perpetual Lamps"—speculations amusing enough in the nineteenth century, though then matters of serious consideration. One chapter of this book is taken up with an account of "A Sailing Chariot that may be driven on the land by the wind, as ships on the sea." Such chariots, he says, were reported to be in common use in the Champion Plains of China. And, according to Boterus, had been successfully employed in Spain. In Holland there was, in his own time, a remarkable sailing chariot at Scæveling, the work of Stephinus. It would carry six or ten persons twenty or thirty German miles "in some few hours' space;" and all this "with very little labour of him that sitteth at the stern." "That eminently inquisitive man, Peireskian," paid it a visit, and was mightily astonished by it. "Though the wind were in itself more swift and strong, yet to passengers in this chariot it would not be at all discernible, because they did go with an equal swiftness to the wind itself: men that ran before it seeming to go backwards; things which seemed at a great distance being presently overtaken and left behind. In two hours' space, it would pass from Scæveling to Putten, which are distant from one and the other, above two-and-forty miles."

Wilkins himself gives the design of a boat for travelling on land, which only wanted the idea of rails, to entitle him to the merit of one of our greatest modern inventions. He proposed to erect a sort of wind-mill in the boat, which would communicate motion to the fore-wheels, by the frictional action of which the boat could be made to move in the teeth of the wind, or in any desired direction. Here, we say, was the conception of a railway, minus the rails. The sailing chariot, however, was not lost sight of; and many of our readers may have seen it in use, a few years since, on the long wooden pier (about a mile long) at Herne Bay.

In Chapter 7, of the "Dædalus" he discusses the means of flying through the air, to which man might have recourse. He indicates several. One of his schemes is similar to that by which Mr. Pultock represents the celebrated Cornishman as being transported to the land of the granddæd *humani* from his solitude in the rocks. It is highly probable that we owe that charming story "Peter Wilkins" to this very chapter. We shall never recall that beautiful ideal creature Youwarkee, without blessing the memory of the speculative Bishop of Chester.

POETRY FROM THE DIGGINGS.

We copy the following from a Melbourne newspaper:—

THE GOOD TIME'S COME AT LAST.

Oh! who would doubt the time is come,
The time predicted long
By Charles Mackay, in every line
Of his impassioned song?
This land of gold is yielding up
Its buried treasures fast,
To fill the world with plenty's smile—
The good time's come at last!

From every quarter of the globe
What thousands seek our shore,
With anxious souls, and eager hands
To turn the nuggets o'er.
The poor, bow'd down e'en to the dust
For ages that are past,
Will nobly now lift up their heads—
The good time's come at last!

Oh! what a change, a mighty change,
Our wond'ring eyes behold;
Those who in England could not live,
Are rolling here in gold.
Their rags and tatters, worn so long,
Now on one side are cast;
While ev'ry day they richer grow—
The good time's come at last!

Their wives and helpless little ones,
That were so sad before,
Are neatly clad and duly fed
From wealth's abundant store!
The bleeding heart hath found a balm,
Its bitterest trial's past;
Lank Poverty hath lost its prey—
The good time's come at last!

The cry for bread where there is none
For famished babes to eat
In Europe's over-crowded towns,
Our ears doth never meet;
But, in its stead, the sounds of mirth,
Are sweetly floating past,
On every breeze that's borne along—
The good time's come at last.

Oh! may we then, in gratitude,
Thank Heaven for all this good;
For in this change we may behold
The deep designs of God!
'Tis He, in His wise providence,
Within our reach hath cast
These golden treasures, long concealed—
The good time's come at last!

Upper Hawthorne, May 25th, 1853.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P., to the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Kerry, vacated by the demise of the Earl of Kenmare.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE Russian army is composed of very heterogeneous materials, drawn from the numerous tribes and provinces comprised under the widespread rule of the Czar. The principal supply is derived from Europe; Russians and Poles, both of the Slavonic race, furnishing the bulk of it; but, at the same time, the hardy bands which come from the Asiatic base of the Ural Mountains are not the least esteemed of the Russian forces. There are also included in the Russian army a vast number of Germans, Swedes, and Danes, who have settled in Russia, or become subjects by conquest; Tartars from the Crimea and the southern districts on the banks of the Volga; Georgians and Circassians; people of the Mongol race; Nomadic tribes on the borders of the Frozen Ocean; and even Turks and Armenians from the provinces wrested from Turkey. Among these enormous masses recruiting was formerly very light, only one man out of 250 being taken every year; but since the French invasion of 1813 additional provision has been made against contingencies by the establishment of military colonies in the Crown villages. In these colonies the males above fifty years of age are chosen master colonists, to each of whom is allotted fifty acres of land, on the condition of his supporting a soldier and his family. The soldier, who assists him in his labour, is called an agricultural soldier. These troops form the effective force. There is besides, a soldier of reserve for each agricultural soldier, who, like the latter, works on the farm, or in other occupation; being at the same time instructed in his duties as a soldier. This reserve soldier supplies the place of the agricultural soldier when the latter dies, or has completed his term of service for twenty-five years; and forms one in an army of reserve when wanted. The sons of the master colonists, agricultural soldier, and reserve, called cantonists, are exercised as soldiers from the age of thirteen to seventeen; those between eight to thirteen go to school three days a week, and are trained in military duties on the alternate days. Under this system, which has been nearly forty years in operation, Russia now possesses a reserve of six millions; a force, numerically speaking, which, if it were adequately supplied in the commissariat department, might hold all Europe in awe. As it is, the sinews of war are so very far deficient, that the moving of the one-hundredth part of these troops to any intended field of operations, is a work requiring months of preparative arrangements, causing a heavy drain upon the resources of the Imperial treasury.

Amongst the armed hordes in the service of Russia, the Cossacks—those flying clouds of horsemen that haunted the imagination of the great Napoleon—have alone achieved a European reputation. They inhabit the steppes of the south of Russia—wide tracts of country which have never been tilled, being clothed simply with herbage and wild plants, and resembling much in their aspect the prairies of America. There are various tribes of Cossacks: the most numerous and celebrated are the Cossacks of the Don; the Malo-Russian Cossacks, or Cossacks of the Ukraine; the Cossacks of the Black Sea, of the Volga, of Gremensky, of Orenburgh, of the Ural Mountains, and of Siberia.

The history of the Cossacks is involved in some obscurity; it is certain, however, that, 900 years ago, they were represented by the Byzantine historians as a distinct people. The most probable account is, that they are a Slavonic race, who originally inhabited the country near the Caucasus; and who, owing to circumstances, variously related, migrated to the districts at present inhabited by the Don Cossacks. Before the middle of the tenth century, they had certainly reached the frontiers of Poland. From the vicinity of the Don, they emigrated or were transplanted by the Russian sovereigns to the different countries from which they receive their respective appellations. The most powerful detachment from the original hive is established on the shores of the Caspian, having left the Don at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Another numerous detachment marched towards the East in the following century, crossed the Ural Mountains, and discovered and conquered Siberia. The Cossacks of the Don are the type of the whole tribe, only more cleanly in their habits. The men are tall and commanding in appearance; and when arrayed in their martial costume, with a tall helmet of black wool, terminated by a crimson sack, with its white plume, laced festoon, and white cockade, they look very imposing. A quiet life is quite unsuited to their disposition—war is their only element. They pay no taxes, but furnish a certain quota of troops, who are maintained at their own expense, except when they pass the frontiers of Russia. In no respect do they resemble the Russians, except in possessing the same religion and speaking the same language; they are free, open in their manners, hospitable, and brave. Their riches consist in their cattle and their horses; those who live near the Don are also great fishers. They cultivate the vine, from which they make excellent red and white wine.

A gentleman who has just returned to Paris from the Danubian Provinces (says the Paris correspondent of a morning paper), speaks of the Russian army of occupation by no means flatteringly. If the entire army be like what he has seen, he thinks there is not the slightest reason for alarm at the numerous hordes the Czar is said to have under arms. The regiments he saw were, with one exception (he had not seen the Guards), of the most wretched kind—most of them young lads, sickly-looking, haggard, feeble, badly clad, and badly fed. "They may stand to be killed," he says, "but it is astonishing to me how they can kill any one." The numbers the Emperor of Russia can draw upon are, to be sure, almost unlimited; and in a service where neither the comfort of the men is cared for, nor the slightest value set on their lives, there are always thousands upon thousands dragged to supply the places of those who perish by the neglect of their officers and the rapacity of their commissariat, who have more regard for brute beasts than for human beings. The corps of Cossacks are, according to the same authority, principally composed of young men about sixteen or seventeen, whom the hope of plunder animates. Otherwise the soldiers rob in all directions; and the gentleman I refer to states an instance of a sergeant-major who was flogged by order of his commanding officer, not precisely because he robbed, but because he robbed beyond what was permitted to his rank in the army.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

THE Turkish army, as now constituted, is a perfectly new creation, and a very different force to that hastily and arbitrarily collected after the destruction of the Janissaries, and which was so signally defeated by the Russians in 1829, and, some years afterwards, by the Egyptians in Syria. Indeed, it was those very defeats which impressed the Government of the Porte with the absolute necessity for establishing a force upon a very different footing, equal in efficiency with the best armies of Europe, if it would hope to maintain its position as a European state. In 1843 the ordinance was issued for raising and equipping the Turkish army upon its present footing. Under this arrangement, the service consists of two distinct branches—the effective army, or *nisam*, and the reserve, or *redif*. The army consists of six divisions, or camps (called *ordou*); there being a general (*mushir*) at the head of each *ferik*—nearly 21,000.

The system of recruiting is very simple: every able-bodied man is liable to serve; but only one son out of every family can be enrolled; and an only son is exempt. This system, however, although much more equitable, and less burthensome upon the people, than that previously in use, has not yet become entirely reconciled to the feelings of the Turks, whose religious prejudices it shocks; and force has, upon occasions, been required to ensure compliance with it.

There is another change, or innovation, recently attempted to be carried into effect by the Porte, which has led to much more serious difficulties. Hitherto, the Turkish army was supplied only from the Mussulman population; the Rayas having been all along exempt from military service upon the payment of a small head-tax, called *kharadji*, amounting only to a few piasters yearly, by way of compensation. There is no doubt that this tax—which originated in the haughty doctrines of Mahomedanism, and was looked upon, in early times, as a badge of servitude—in course of years, has operated to the advantage of the Rayas, until it has been considered a privilege, rather than a disability to be excluded from bearing arms in the ranks of the faithful. With the change of internal policy which sought to abolish all distinctions upon religious grounds between the subjects of the Porte, the longer continuance of this exemption was considered to be no longer expedient, no longer consistent either with reason, justice, or sound policy; and it was determined to abolish it. Accordingly, in 1847, the Greek sailors, subjects of the Porte, were called upon to join the naval service; and in 1850 the Council of State presented a project of law, by which all the Christian subjects of the Porte were to be permitted to form part of the land forces of the Sultan, upon an equal footing with Mussulman, and the *kharadji* tax was abolished. This proposition, however, which immediately received the sanction of the Porte, was received with very little favour by the Christian population of Turkey—whether on account of religious prejudices, or other more selfish motives, it is impossible to determine; and, in deference to their declared wishes, one of the most interesting projects of the present reforming age in Turkey was abandoned.

The grades in the Turkish service are arranged very much after the



COSSACKS OF THE DON.

model of the French army. The men of six *ordous* are recruited from amongst the population of as many districts into which the empire is divided, and after which they are respectively named. Each *ordou* has its *redif*, or reserve body, equal in number to the effective force; the men of which are called out for one month in every year, for the purpose of instruction and exercise in military duties. The full complement of officers are kept in pay attached to the *redif* of each *ordou*, and reside in the towns and villages to which the men belong; and the men themselves receive pay and rations during the month they are encamped for exercise.

The period of active service is five years; after which term the men go back to their homes, to form the *redif*, in which they remain for seven

years, during which time they are liable to be called into active service, when the exigencies of the State require it. At the present moment, in the expectation of war with Russia, the whole *redif* force is being called out, and are daily assembling at head-quarters.

Thus the Ottoman army contains an effective force of about 130,000 men, which may be almost instantaneously doubled, by mustering to its ranks the reserve militia. To this available force should be added the irregular troops, which could be, at a given time, put on the war footing, as well as the incidental reinforcements which the tributary provinces and certain districts not hitherto subjected to the law of recruitment, are bound to supply to the Porte in case of war.

The uniform of the Turkish troops is comfortable in appearance: with

the exception of the head-dress—the eternal fez, a red cap, with a black silk tassel at the top—it is fashioned after the European style. In the infantry, the colour is dark blue, with red facings. In the cavalry and artillery, the colour is different for the different *ordous*—dark blue, red, purple, brown, fawn-colour, and light-blue, for the six respectively. The trousers are the same in all. The various ranks in the service are indicated by *nicham*—a sort of *décoration* (as the French would call it), which is suspended from the neck, and from the sword-handle, varying in the design according to the occasion; but all have *nicham*—whether of copper, silver, or gold—from the *mushir* to the private soldier. The *nicham* is returned and exchanged for another appropriate one, upon each change of rank in the service.



TURKISH INFANTRY.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

(Continued from page 426.)

DESCENDING to more modern times, we find, accordingly, that the next great move in the Established Russian Church (the only one now worth mentioning as not being subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople, the others being sunk in ignorance and barbarity) was made by Peter the Great, who introduced many much-needed reforms, relaxed the cruel persecution of the severe schismatic sect the Roskolniki, and endeavoured to bring learning and information into the episcopal bench and among the rest of the clergy. Besides all this, a notable change was introduced into the manner of governing the Church. The splendid dignity of Patriarch, which approached too near the lustre and prerogatives of majesty not to be offensive to the Emperor, was suppressed, or rather assumed, by this politic monarch, who declared himself the Supreme Pontiff and Head of the Russian Church. To carry this out, a council was assembled at Petersburg, which was called the Holy Synod, over which one of the most eminent Archbishops presided. The other orders of the clergy continued in their respective ranks and offices, but both their revenues and authority were considerably diminished. It was resolved at first to abolish all monasteries and convents, as prejudicial to the community; but this design was not put in execution: on the contrary, Peter himself erected the magnificent monastery at Moscow in honour of Alexander Newski, the mighty hero of Russian legend.

In spite of this great reformation, immense multitudes of this rugged people are still attached to the brutish superstitions of their ancestors, and their fanaticism knows no bounds. Nevertheless, the Revolution placed the Emperor, like our Henry VIII., on an independent height, as the supreme of his National Church; but there he stops, and the pretension of a right to be received as the head of all churches of Greek Christians in Turkey and throughout the world, is as baseless and lawless a claim as ever was set up by boundless ambition. It is an attempt without even the show of dexterous plausibility; and simply the betrayal of the secret means by which Russia hopes to accomplish her ends in the subjugation and possession of the enviable dominions of Turkey—a step to universal empire.

The Greek Church, properly in communion with the Patriarch of Constantinople, consists of the four extensive districts or provinces—Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—over every one of which a bishop presides with the title of Patriarch, whom the inferior bishops, abbots, and monastic orders unanimously respect as their common father: he of Constantinople being the supreme chief of all. His spiritual government is, indeed, wonderfully extensive; he is elected by a synod of bishops, with the privilege of confirmation vested in the Sultan. The ceremonial of approval used to be, and we believe is, the presentation of a white horse, a manto or black cow, a pastoral staff, and a caftan or figured vest.

In no other Church are the laity so prostrate under the sway of the priesthood. Their dread of the keys, of excommunication, and of ecclesiastical censures is extreme—to use a common phrase, they literally dare not call their souls their own; and this we think is the reason that predisposes them to conversion, and offers a tempting field for Protestant

missionary labours. As yet their perfect obedience and submission is hereditary and habitual. They never dream of questioning a priestly dictum, nor departing from a traditional ceremony. They continue to be as superstitious as in the dark ages, and as subservient to their humble and ignorant Papas, raised from out the inferior ranks, as the most bigoted Irish peasant is to his teachers of similar extraction.

Among the mercantile and upper classes there is less blind truckling, and some infidelity; and the known Greek fondness for disputation is notoriously manifested by eternal theological contests, maintained with prodigious heat and fury. Greedy after gain, they can hardly find leisure for the ostentatious and everlasting rites, and would rather ap-

the people to the absolute dominion of the priests, of whom there are various orders, with various appointments and duties. Penances are enjoined, as in the Romish Church; and, as in that, confession is made another potent engine, though not to the same extent, to keep the laity in due subjection. Their saint legends are also as numerous and as extraordinary as those of the Latins: and among others our famous St. George and the Dragon holds a dignified place; and St. John the Evangelist is held to have been taken up into heaven before death, and placed in the mansion of Enoch and Elias. There prevails also a strange idea, founded on ancient prophecies—that the Muscovites are designed by God for their avengers and deliverers from the Mahometan

appropriate the enormous riches invested in garments, shrines, sacred vessels, and other adornments in their churches and monasteries, than go through all the tedious praying and posture-making which are enacted in the midst of these gorgeous paraphernalia.

The precepts and rules agreeably to the Oriental Confession are nine:—1st, Prayer at stated times; 2nd, observance of fasts and feasts; 3rd, obedience and honour towards their spiritual pastors and teachers; 4th, confession of sins four times a year to a priest lawfully constituted and ordained (the common people only once before Lent); 5th, prohibition to read the books of heretics; 6, prayers for Kings, Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Bishops, and also for souls departed in the Catholic Faith, and heretics and schismatics, that they may return thereto before they die; 7th, unlimited obedience to the Church; 8th, reverence for Church properties; and, 9th, not to marry in Lent, frequent theatres, nor imitate the customs of barbarians or infidels.

There are four principal fasts, and a number of feasts. On the eighth day infants are presented at the church porch to receive the blessing of the priest, who signs them on the forehead, mouth, and breast with the sign of the cross, as a seal of divine grace, and a disposition to receive the holy baptism. Baptism is performed by thrice dipping or plunging into the water, with a prayer at every plunge, before which the priest blows three times on the child, to dispossess the devil of his seat. Oil is poured on the water, that it (the oil) may be the chrism against all filthiness, and the conversion of the body from all diabolical works; and at the same time conferring the equivalent to Protestant more mature confirmation. The sacrament is administered by the priest in a spoon, the bread and wine being mixed; and upon the efficacy of all these rites the efficacy of salvation through the priest is made to depend. Offer-tories for the dead and for the living are introduced with solemn formalities; and the invocation of the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, Moses, Aaron, Elias; Peter, Paul, and the Twelve Apostles; St. Basil, Gregory the Divine, John Chrysostom, Cyril Athanasius, Archdeacon Stephen, and the Holy Martyrs; the Holy Confessors, Antonius, Euthymius, Sabba, and Onuphrius; and the miraculous Anargyri, Cosma, Damianus, Cyrus; and Joachim and Anna, the progenitors of the Holy Virgin, and many others—from the bare enumeration of whom it may be conceived how vast a host of superstitions are embodied in the tenets and worship of the Greek Church. The power of the Keys for loosing or binding sins is the grand instrument, and almost equal to the Romish confessional, for subjecting



THE VIRGIN AND CHILD (GREEK CHURCH).



CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT BUCHAREST.

yoke. This is an element sedulously cultivated by the emissaries of Russia, who are spread over every province in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Greeks do not believe in purgatory, but put up, as noticed, prayers for the dead. In their churches they make use of pictures for ornament, history, and worship. They burn lamps before them, and perfume them with incense; and perform many bowings, crossings, and genuflections, as they pray before the representations of their saints; but all carved images they abhor. Idols they declare to be figures of man's invention; but pictures the representation of some true and sacred transaction. Yet the distinction is not altogether very obvious; and there is a good deal of hair-splitting about it.

Their fights with the Latins for sole custody of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem has ended in the recognition of equal rights; but we need not follow their faith and the modes adopted to sustain it, farther into detail, and shall only add to the subject here by quoting their sentence of excommunication, which will show that they are not far behind Rome itself in vehemence, as veritably reported in "Tristram Shandy:—

If they restore not to him that which is his own, and possess him peaceably of it, but suffer him to remain injured and damaged; let them be separated from the Lord God Creator, and be accursed and unpardoned, and indissoluble after death in this world, and in the other which is to come. Let wood, stones, and iron be dissolved, but not they; may they inherit the leprosy of Gehazi, and the confusion of Judas; may the earth be divided and devour them like Dathan and Abiram; may they sigh and tremble on earth like Cain, and the wrath of God be upon their heads and countenances; may they see nothing of that for which they labour, and beg their bread all the days of their lives; may their works, possessions, labours, and services be accursed; always without effect or success, and blown away like dust: may they have the curses of the holy and righteous Patriarchs Abram, Isaac, and Jacob; of the 318 Saints who were the divine fathers of the Synod of Nice, and of all other holy synods; and, being without the Church of Christ, let no man administer unto them the things of the Church, or bless them, or offer sacrifice for them, or give them the blessed bread, or eat, or drink, or work with them, or converse with them; and, after death, let no man bury them, in penalty of being under the same penalty of Excommunication; and so let them remain until they have performed what is here written.

It is believed that the corpse cannot return to its first principles till this anathema is taken off, but is preserved uncorrupted by an evil spirit, as the soul animates the living body, and that it feeds in the night like ghoulis; and so many stories of the sort are credibly told by eye-witnesses, that it is no wonder the ignorant population submit in terror to the authority which possesses such appalling power.

It is to attain the wielding thereof that the Czar is straining every nerve and resorting to every fraud and falsehood. He is only working out the ambition of his race. The present crusade is but another method of endeavouring to effect the same purpose which Xpailanti was put forward to accomplish in 1821. He proclaimed the erection of a Greek Empire, and was defeated in consequence of allowing the secret to transpire that "a great power was at the bottom of his enterprise, and was about to invade Turkey." True, the Emperor Alexander disavowed the assertion, just as the Emperor Nicholas disclaims any desire to attack the independence of that empire. *Credat Judeus.* The game is precisely the same, only differently and now more openly played.

But in this précis of history we have demonstrated that Russia has not the shadow of a pretence for the protection (i.e. the Patriarchal authority) of the universal Greek Church. On the contrary, the Russo-Greek division was originally subordinate to the Patriarch of Constantinople—obtained co-ordinate independence by a transaction of bargain and sale—had its civil ruler invested with spiritual authority merely by his own *sic volo*, and extending no farther than over his own subjects; and whereon, then, do we challenge the Czar to state, can he invent the ghost of a basis to support his infamous aggression upon the Turkish Empire!

There is no such thing; and, were he himself a true believer, he would recoil from the attempt, lest the curse we have recited should fall upon his guilty head.

THE VIRGIN AND CHILD.

As an example of the decoration applied to representations of the Virgin and Infant Christ, in the Greek Church, that known as "La Sainte Vierge Marie dite de Kasan," is very remarkable. An engraving of it, printed in gold and colours, has recently been published by Daziaro, of Moscow and St. Petersburg, from which the illustration on the preceding page is copied. The original is studded with gold and jewellery, in the lavish manner of the Byzantine period. The execution is extremely careful, but the figures have all the stiff and formal character of mediæval art.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT BUCHAREST.

The Church of St. George, at Bucharest, is a very fair example of the general plan adopted in religious edifices of any importance in Wallachia. More imposing for their massive character than for their finish in detail, these edifices are rarely built of stone. Brick, covered with plaster, are the materials used; and, as a necessary consequence, the ornamental parts are not of a lasting character. The same observation, by the way, applies to the other buildings in Bucharest, and some other towns in Wallachia, which are very pretentious in style, but which are every succeeding winter despoiled of some of their most attractive features. The Church of St. George is adorned with a porch, which is filled with paintings in the Byzantine style; amongst which is a representation, now almost obliterated, of the patron Saint. This Church stands in the midst of various extensive buildings, which formerly formed part of a convent, but which are now used as workshops used in various trades. Such the changes worked by time in the destinies of the most imposing foundations.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTH METROPOLITAN COMPANY has given notice of application to Parliament in the ensuing session for power to abandon the portion of the authorized line west of a point opposite St. James's Church, Paddington, and in lieu thereof to extend the railway from St. James's Church to the south end of Eastbourne-terrace. Also to make a branch near Praed-street and Sale-street. It is also intended to ask for power to change the name of the company to the "Metropolitan Railway Company."

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN WESTMINSTER.—It is proposed to apply in the ensuing session for power to make a subterranean railway from the centre of Leicester-square, passing under streets and houses, and under the Thames between Hungerford and Waterloo-bridges, by means of a tube or tunnel, to the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the South Eastern Railway Company.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Formal notice has been given that it is intended to apply in the ensuing session for authority to make an embankment and railway on the north side of the river Thames. The embankment is to extend from Broken-wharf, London, to Cremorne-lane, Chelsea, and the railway from Hambro'-wharf to a junction with the West London Railway, near Kensington.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE LINE.—It is proposed that this line shall be extended to Bromley and Farnborough, in Kent. Application is also to be made to Parliament to lease the line to the South-Eastern, London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the London and South-Western Railway Companies.

THE LAW AS TO RETURN TICKETS.—Some time since an action was brought against the Bristol and Exeter Company for the extra fare which they had demanded of a passenger, who was compelled to return by an express train after he had taken an ordinary return ticket. The Judge then ruled, that, as nothing was said, either on the placards distributed about the station, or on the ticket, that anything extra was to be paid for express trains, they were not justified in demanding it.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—In consequence of the amalgamation of the Upper India Railway with the East India Railway Company, the arrangement for paying down the stipulated deposit of £800,000 became imperative. But of this amount the directors of the amalgamated companies only paid £160,000; thereby, strictly speaking, forfeiting the advantages secured to them by agreements with the East India Company. We are happy to state, however, that the Court of Directors, in consideration of the state of the Money Market, have accepted the £160,000 as an instalment, and have given further and ample time to complete the payment of the deposit.

POOR-LAW RELIEF FOR THE "LOCK-OUTS."—With reference to relief by local guardians of the men locked out in Lancashire, the Poor-law Board thus lays down the law:—"Where the applicant has the pecuniary means of subsistence for himself and his family, from whatsoever funds those means may be derived, or where he may, if he pleases, immediately obtain work, and so earn the means of subsistence, the Board are of opinion that he ought not to be considered as actually destitute. If, on the other hand, he has neither money nor work, and is really without the present means of obtaining either, so that aid from the poor-rates is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of himself and his family, the guardians ought to relieve him."

MUSIC.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.

It would be unnecessary, at this time of day, to say much in favour of bestowing instruction in music on the industrious classes. The advantages which all ranks and degrees of mankind derive from the cultivation of the taste are now universally admitted. The love of the pure and the beautiful in art, as well as in nature, is found to refine the manners and often the feelings. It may be said of art, as well as of letters, "*emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros*;" while the process of acquiring this discernment and this love affords an exercise which quickens the intellect, and, at the same time, an interesting and delightful occupation. We would, therefore, encourage any attempt (if really calculated to effect its object) to diffuse, as widely as possible, some knowledge of those arts which minister to the sense of beauty—literature, even in its lighter branches of poetry and fiction; the rudiments of design, which, even setting aside its many practical uses, enables us to discover, in the material world around us, much that the untutored eye can never discern; and, especially, Music—an art which speaks with "most miraculous organ" to the whole human race, and, of all the arts which have the pleasures of taste for their immediate object, exercises the most powerful influence on the heart, the mind, and the whole character of man.

Of course the kind, as well as the degree, of musical instruction, must be adapted to the particular class on whom it is bestowed. To the great body of the people, vocal music, in its simpler forms, is the most suitable: the psalm, the hymn, the song, the ballad, the glee, the chorus; not only the music of piety and devotion, but the most gay and lively strains, calculated to inspire innocent mirth and cheerfulness. Let the people have abundance of secular music, as well as sacred; but let the one, as well as the other, be divested of everything vulgar, impure, and immoral. It is now found that the union of poetry and music, even in the simple form of a popular ballad, may cherish the noblest patriotism, as well as the softest domestic affections—the love of country as well as the love of home.

To strengthen this moral agency of music, it must be brought, as much as possible within the reach of every one. The people must be taught to read the language in which it is written, and to utter with tunable voices, the sounds which that written language conveys. For this purpose many methods have, at different times, been devised and put in practice, both on the Continent and in England. The system of instruction which, in this country, has come into the most extensive use, is that of Mr. Hullah, founded (as our musical readers are aware) on the French system of Wilhem. Mr. Hullah's method is somewhat operose, and might be advantageously simplified; but its general efficiency has been abundantly proved; and, though not so much talked about as when in its novelty, it is in vigorous action in all parts of the kingdom. Other methods have recently been brought forward, with more or less claim to approbation; and some of them in comparatively limited localities, have been attended with considerable success. We are not disposed to place these different plans in attitudes of mutual hostility. The promoters of all of them are to be regarded as co-operating in the same good work; and each of them is entitled to favour in proportion to its peculiar merit, and to the amount of good which it is found to be actually doing.

Among these schemes of popular instruction, our attention, for some years back, has been particularly directed to that which has been propounded and put in action by the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow, in Essex, a clergyman of unbounded philanthropy, great zeal, and competent musical attainment. We have watched its progress, and have arrived, from its results, at a conviction of its utility and importance.

Mr. Curwen, personally, and by means of teachers trained in his method, gives instructions to young persons of both sexes assembled in numerous classes. His method possesses this peculiarity, that it embraces a new system of musical notation, of which he is the inventor. When his labours first attracted our attention, we looked upon this innovation with much suspicion; being aware that many attempts of this kind had been made, from the figure-writing of Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the "sequential system" of Wallbridge; and that all of them had proved abortive. Mr. Curwen's method is the only one that has been brought into extensive use; and its successful operation leaves no room to doubt its efficacy. He has succeeded because he has not attempted too much. His precursors, denouncing the old-established notation of music as unscientific in principle and absurdly complicated in practice, have aimed at its total abandonment, and the substitution of their own plans in its room. Such schemes, even had their intrinsic merits been greater than they really were, laboured under the obvious objection, that their adoption would soon render the whole existing written music an unknown tongue, and reduce all existing libraries, public and private, with their most precious treasures, to the value of waste paper—except, perhaps, to a few plodding black-letter antiquaries. Reform, in music as in politics, must be gradual, not revolutionary. We must amend, not destroy, present systems. We must preserve the written language of music, while we endeavour to amend its faults. But these faults (as is usual with innovators) have been excessively exaggerated. Our notation, gradually improved during several centuries, may doubtless admit of further improvement; but it is a beautiful system, most felicitously adapted to every description of music, from the simplest tune to the most profound and complex harmony, and the most rapid flights of instrumental execution. Mr. Curwen, accordingly, is far from contemplating the abolition of the existing notation; on the contrary, it is taught in all his schools. But he has devised a new method of writing vocal music of a simple kind; and to this sort of music its use is expressly confined. He is anxious that this shall be distinctly understood. His method, thus limited in its application, is easily learned by the youngest pupil, so that there is no hardship in learning both it and the ordinary notation; and, though the new method is employed to facilitate the pupil's progress, yet it can be used in connexion with the notation in general use; its object being to enable the pupil to sing simple music at sight more speedily than is done by the ordinary method—an object which ample experience has proved that it accomplishes.

It would carry us beyond our limits to enter into technical details respecting this method of notation; but we may enable the musical reader to understand its general nature. It is founded on the same principle with the method of Rousseau. The notation indicates, not the positive pitch of a sound, but its position in the scale to which it belongs, as being the tonic, or key-note—the second, third, fourth, &c. A melody, consequently, is always written in the same way, in whatever key it is sung; the singer being merely told at the beginning that it is to be sung in the key of C, of D, &c. Rousseau used the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to represent the notes of the scale. Mr. Curwen has followed the *solfege* method of Italian singing, according to which the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, are used in singing the notes of the scale in every key. Instead of the Arabic figures, Mr. Curwen uses the initial letter of those syllables in writing down the notes, with this single exception, that, as two of the syllables, *sol* and *si*, begin with the same letter, he uses, for the last of them, the letter *t*. Thus, he writes the notes of the scale, *d, r, m, f, s, l, t*; *d* being the tonic, *r* the second, *m* the third, *f* the fourth, *s* the fifth, *l* the sixth, and *t* the seventh. When the melody rises to a higher, or descends to a lower octave, this is shown by little marks added to the letters. The key in which the air is to be

sung is indicated at the beginning. The melody is divided into bars in the ordinary way by perpendicular lines; and the relative length of each note is marked by plain and simple signs. A few additional arbitrary marks are also used when, in consequence of a transient modulation, a note is raised by a sharp or depressed by a flat. If the music consists of harmony in parts (as in a psalm or a glee), the parts are written (as in the ordinary notation) in parallel lines—the bass being undermost, and the treble uppermost. By this method a piece of simple vocal music whether in one part or in more, may be written on ordinary paper almost as quickly as it can be sung, and, with a very little practice, can be read with the utmost facility. The use of it has the same advantage as the practice of employing the *solfege* syllables in singing: it gives the pupil an idea of the character and effect of each degree of the scale in relation to its fundamental sound, and consequently gives great assistance in learning to sing at sight. We have heard whole classes of young persons sing melodies written down for them at the moment, with a promptitude and correctness which gave us as much surprise as pleasure.

It remains to give some account of the success of Mr. Curwen's labours. His objects are not confined to the improvement of congregational singing: he desires, also, to make musical instruction a means of innocent and wholesome recreation. He desires to promote those objects in various ways: by establishing congregational classes for the improvement of psalmody; by introducing into schools, both public and private, the daily use of vocal music, in connection with poetry, of a cheerful and moral kind; and by forming people's concerts and people's singing-classes, which may be the means of carrying good secular music into the homes of the industrious classes, so as to counterwork the baneful influence of musical entertainments in the public-house. To aid him in his exertions, a number of clergymen (both of the Church of England and of dissenting persuasions), and other gentlemen of respectability and influence, have formed themselves into an association which, from the peculiar feature of Mr. Curwen's method of instruction, has been called "the Tonic Sol-fa Association." From the report read at the first annual meeting of this body in July last, we learn that two large meetings for the promotion and improvement of psalmody were held during the month of May, in the spacious amphitheatre of Finsbury Chapel. On the second occasion, fully 3000 persons were present. The choir consisted of 150 members of the classes, and the expenses were defrayed by the members of the committee and choir. This indicated at once the zeal of the supporters of the movement, and the publicity and importance it has already attained.

It further appears that fully 2000 persons have been under instruction on this method in London alone during the past year. At Bristol, seven classes have been originated by Mr. Matthews, and 200 persons have been under instruction, in addition to the school children. At Leeds, Mr. Richardson has carried on successfully a normal class, composed of school teachers and others, of all the denominations in the town; and this has been fruitful in preparing and planting not a few new teachers and new classes. Classes have been established in many other places, so that the number of country pupils equals those in London. Thus—sometimes with sacred and sometimes with secular music; sometimes in congregations and sometimes in temperance societies; sometimes in companies of young men and sometimes among ragged children; sometimes in the mansions of the rich and sometimes in the homes of the poor; sometimes by voluntary agency and sometimes by that which is paid—this society is sowing good seed, and waiting its harvest—not only in the improvement of psalmody, which is its chief aim, but in the diffusion among the people of a love for, and knowledge of, a beautiful and humanizing art.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS of this week suffered much from the state of the weather. A regular November fog, which made it both disagreeable and dangerous to pass along the streets, caused a very thin audience; which was the more unfortunate, as the concert was certainly the best of the series. The first part was a choice selection from the works of Mendelssohn, embracing some of his finest compositions, particularly his descriptive overture, the "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage;" the grand pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Mdlle. Clauss with her usual excellence; and the symphony in A major, distinguished by the title of the Italian Symphony. Several of his songs and duets were very prettily sung by Miss Birch, Miss Stabbach, and Mr. Lawler. The remainder of the concert, as usual, was of a popular character. The only noticeable feature was the debut of Madame Amedei, a lady newly arrived from Italy, who appeared for the first time before an English audience. She sang a cavatina of Mercadante, and the well-known Anacreontic from "Lucrezia Borgia." She had a very favourable reception, which she well deserved. She has one of the finest contralto voices we have heard, and her style is that of a highly-accomplished musician.

We have received several Edinburgh vocal publications of considerable interest.

The first is a song, entitled "Highland Rhymes: Song of the Absent Gail." The words and music by John Gray. The verses are in a fine tone of national enthusiasm, to which Highland hearts will respond, and with which we Southrons can sympathise. The melody is what it ought to be—simple and Scottish.

"The Lay of Purgastall" is a song written by the Countess Purgastall, and composed by Mr. Gray. The Countess was a Scotch lady, sister of Lord Cranston, and sister-in-law of Professor Dugald Stewart. Captain Basil Hall's account of his visit to her château in Styria, and of her death during that visit, excited great and general interest. The poem is graceful, tender, and melancholy; and Mr. Gray has united it to music of a similar character.

There is a third piece—a song and chorus—by the same author. It is called "Staffa, or Uamh Phinn" (Fingal's Cave). It is a fanciful description of the wild, romantic scene, peopled by its unearthly inhabitants—fairies, elves, and mermaids. The music is flowing and melodious; and the simple but effective harmony of the chorus reminds us of Moore's "Canadian Boat-song."

THE THEATRES, &c.

ASTLEY'S.

The management of this theatre have taken advantage of the state of Eastern affairs to revive the hippodramatic spectacle of "The Invasion of Russia; and the Burning of Moscow," the military effects of which afford evident delight to crowded audiences. "The Fate of Phaëton" is now played as an afterpiece, and continues to be popular.

CITY OF LONDON.

The engagement of Mr. Davenport at this theatre has been the means of introducing a new American drama to the English stage. The play in question has been some time in existence; and we believe was performed by Mr. Forrest, in Manchester, on his first visit to England, and its hero is still, we understand, a great card with him in the United States. The title of the play is "Jack Cade," and its author, Judge Conrade, of Philadelphia. Premising that there is some good writing in the piece, we must take exception, at the outset, to the licence which the dramatist has allowed himself in regard to history. Shakspeare has not drawn, it is true, a very flattering portrait of the pseudo

Mortimer; but we see, in the scenes of our great bard, a true picture of the times in which he lived. Judge Conrade is altogether a fairy piece of work—an un-irretrievable in Elfrida, not in the veritable England of that or any other period, *Jack Cade* is, in the American drama, an eloquent gentleman, with an Italian wife and a child, returned from his travels under the name of *Aylmere*. Erewhile, he had fled from his country, on account of having taken revenge on Lord Saye for the death of his father, and found refuge in Italy. Here his mind brooded on the wrongs of his native bondmen, and during a storm in the Colosseum at Rome, while the air "throbbed with the angry pulse of deity," he swore to undertake their deliverance. Full of this thought, he returns to his native land, and mingles again with the people. By the course of events he is brought into contact with *Lord Saye* and a *Lord Clifford*—the latter of whom solicits his wife, as a "rustic Venus," and, on meeting with a repulse, proceeds to force; whereupon the disguised lady stabs him; but on the sight of his blood, becomes frantic. This character was effectively performed by Miss Vining. A follower of *Lord Saye* has also a similar adventure with the daughter of *Wat Morebray*, a blacksmith, who like *Wat Tyler*, brains the delinquent with his hammer. It would appear, indeed, that Judge Conrade sought to blend in one piece the characteristics of several periods, and thus to constitute a symbolical drama, devoted to the cause of democracy, rather than an historical one representative of real events. *Jack Cade* in the end obtains the Royal signature to the people's charter; but, in an altercation with Lord Saye, is purposely excited to a state of ungovernable rage, in the excess of which he gives a mortal wound to his Lordship, but not before he has received one from the poisoned weapon of his enemy. Mr. Davenport, in his performance of this character, showed his usual intelligence, and more than his usual energy. The passionate force with which he delivered the more stirring passages of the dialogue, and his fine appreciation of its poetical descriptions, were both worthy of high praise. The house was crowded; and this republican drama was received with vehement and repeated plaudits.

THE LATE MR. GARDINER, OF LEICESTER.

On Wednesday week, the 16th instant, this distinguished musical amateur and composer died at his residence, in Leicester, in his 85th year, after a few days' illness. Mr. Gardiner's has been no ordinary career. In a life whose span has been extended beyond the period allotted to our race, his experience has been varied, his observation wide, his activity unremitting, and his achievement considerable. He was the son of Mr. Thos. Gardiner, of Leicester, and was born in March, 1770. His father having been the leader of the choir at the Great Meeting, young Gardiner was early familiar with musical performances and musical persons. His first recollection dated back in the period when, only two years old, he was pacified with the chiming of a musical clock. It appears that his father's neighbour, Dr. Arnold, had noticed the child's nanken-suit, and wished to have it tried on young Arnold. Meanwhile, young Gardiner was stripped, and Mrs. Macaulay (the sister to Mrs. Arnold, and afterwards the authoress), being in her chamber, the indignant boy was taken to her bed, and soothed with the tones of the musical clock. The chiming so delighted the infant musician, that Mr. Gardiner always considered this incident first awakened his attention to the beauty of musical sounds. In a few years after this, a grand music meeting took place for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary; and on this occasion young Gardiner was taken into the orchestra in St. Martin's Church by his father; on the evening of the same day he heard the "full and prolonged tones of Giardini's violin" at a concert held in the Castle. At five or six years of age he was set upon a seat in the Great Meeting, and sang the solo in Knapp's Wedding Anthem, on the nuptials of some of his father's acquaintances; and, when very young, was a performer on the *vio* and the piano. At the conclusion of the American war, on the return of the militia to Leicester, he was delighted to hear the band play at the evening parade, and then his youthful ambition prompted him to make his first essay at musical composition, by writing a march and quickstep for them to perform. These were presented to the master as the composition of another, and the juvenile composer had the gratification of standing in the outer ring of persons encircling the band in the market-place, to hear the performance of his own first work.

About this time a stranger came to Leicester, who very soon drew round him the young spirits of the town. He was a schoolmaster, and being conversant with the higher branches of mathematics, and possessing some knowledge of astronomy and electricity, he became the leader of a scientific coterie. This stranger was Mr., afterwards Sir Richard, Phillips; and the band of young philosophers constituted themselves into the Adelphi Philosophical Society. Among them were, besides Gardiner and Phillips, Thos. Lockwood, the late Thomas Paget (surgeon), John Colman, jun., Samuel Colman, and G. Harley Vaughan. Fourteen out of the seventeen members were minors. Their proceedings commenced in the year 1789, when Mr. Gardiner was nineteen years old; and he, and Mr. Phillips and Mr. Paget, seem to have been the leading minds of this society, for they were the authors of its principal papers. One among their modes of prosecuting scientific inquiry, we are told, was the fixing of an electric conductor over Phillips's house, and this attracted the attention of the local authorities. At this time the French Revolution broke out, and whether it was the mayor and magistrates suspected the young savans of being Illuminati, or that there was treason in electricity, we have never discovered; but it is recorded in a volume of their proceedings, in the handwriting of the subject of this notice, that the society was dissolved in the year 1790—the constituted authorities of Leicester having expressed their opinion that its object was of a dangerous tendency!

Early in life Mr. Gardiner, at Spilsby, became acquainted with a family named Franklin, of which Sir William Franklin and Sir John (whose uncertain fate is now the constant theme of conversation) were the youthful members. In other parts he made acquaintances and friends; and his visits to music meetings still further extended the circle. In the list may be included Hummel, Von Winter, Godwin (the political writer), Perry (of the *Morning Chronicle*), Robert Hall, Hone, Jenner, and Dr. Parr.

The most gratifying of Mr. Gardiner's literary acquaintanceship was that with the poet Moore, whom he met while on a visit to Mr. Cheslyn, at Langley Priory, in 1812; and he tells of the delightful way in which the poet there sang his own beautiful songs, and accompanied himself. Two years subsequently Mr. Gardiner was a visitor at Moore's cottage, in Derbyshire, for a few days.

Mr. Gardiner's literary labours may be said to have begun with his publication of the Sacred Melodies, in the year 1812, when his author was presented at Court to the Regent. His "Lives of Haydn and Mozart" (translated by the Rev. C. Berry and Mr. R. Brewin), his "Oratorio of Judah," his "Music of Nature," his "Music and Friends," and his "Sights in Italy," followed each other at intervals between the years 1812 and 1853. One of Moore's best letters (not included in Lord J. Russell's lately published volumes), was written in reply to Mr. Gardiner's request to write some verses to his music: it is in the playful and humorous vein so natural to Erin's Anacreon.

In Mr. Gardiner's various works there are more than fifty songs of his own composition. A curious mistake occurred at York Festival, in 1821, when the trio, "The Lord will comfort Zion," was performed, and attributed in the books to Haydn. It was Mr. Gardiner's.

In the year 1848, when the statue of Beethoven at Bonn was inaugurated, Mr. Gardiner was present. The parchment recording the date and facts of the ceremony was about to be soldered in a leaden case, and to be deposited in the foundation of the figure, when Professor Walter, of the University, observed that an English gentleman was present, who was born in the same year with Beethoven, and who was the person to introduce his music into that country; and, though contrary to all order, he proposed that that gentleman should be honoured by affixing his name to the document. Mr. Gardiner ascended the pedestal, and with a trembling hand, by the unanimous call of the bystanders, he recorded his name in the narrow space on the document, left below the names of "Victoria" and "Albert."—*Abridged from the Leicester Chronicle.*

NEW YORK THEATRES.—New York still continues to be thronged by strangers. All the places of amusement are filled nightly, and the average receipts some days have been:—Italian Opera, 2500 dols.; Broadway Theatre, 3000 dols.; Bowery ditto, 2000 dols.; National ditto, 3000 dols.; Wallack's ditto, 2200 dols.; Burton's ditto, 2200 dols.; Hippodrome, 3000 dols.; Barnum's Museum, 1500 dols.; Julien, 1530 dols.; sundry amusements, 2000 dols.

MILLE RACHEL.—Mille Rachel had commenced representations in St. Petersburg with her great character of *Phedre*, but neither the Emperor nor the Imperial family were present on the occasion. Some offence, it is stated, has been taken in the Russian metropolis at the utterly insufficient supporters whom the great actress has selected to accompany her; the same, it is understood, as those who appeared with her in London and on her tour through the provinces and other parts of the continent last year.—*Galignani.*

"HEART" OR "HEIGHT."—It has long been a question whether tall or short men are the most courageous, the latter asserting that the courage of the tall man is so dispersed over his large body that at times it is difficult to bring it into action; but the French settle the matter on the principle that Napoleon formed his Imperial Guard—"C'est le cœur qui fait le grenadier!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RICHARD.—Your Problem No. 4 is moderately good. No. 5 is too easy. J. A. C., Dublin.—A private communication has been forwarded. J. H. S., Portland.—It shall be examined.

H. J., Windsor.—The Richmond Chess-club—now rapidly increasing in numbers, and promising to become one of the best provincial Chess societies in the kingdom. Apply to the Secretary, Mr. Harris, Chemist and Druggist, Richmond, Surrey.

G. M. A., Edinburgh.—They are both neat, though not very difficult, and shall have a place ere long.

T. I. G.—A private communication has been forwarded.

HON. SECRETARY.—The best, and, in the long run, the cheapest men, are those called the "Stuntion Chessmen."

L. CENTURIM.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your very instructive brochure, "Del finali di Torre a Cavallo, contro Torre," and shall, with permission, avail ourselves of some of the most striking positions as opportunities offer.

I. F. de J. St. Petersburg.—Your last welcome packet, with the games of the match just concluded between Prince Orloff and Mr. Scumff, has reached us safely. In a conversation with the promptitude and kindness which enables us to make these interesting specimens of Russian skill public.

M. E. B.—It is all wrong. Do not attempt the difficult task of constructing Chess Problems until you have acquired much more knowledge of the game. We do not insert Chess Problems as advertisements. The money sent will be returned on application at the office.

VERAX.—The account of the match, as given in both the newspapers you mention, was erroneously. The temporary cessation of play took place after the seventh game, when Löwenthal had scored five, and his opponent two. When play was resumed, the first game which came off was a drawn battle, and the two next were won by the Hungarian.

NYMA.—A player who has incurred the penalty of moving his King, forfeits his right to Castle.

SHISMEND.—We think the stipulation limiting the number of persons to be present during the play of a Chess match of importance a very salutary one; but we look upon the rule which restricts a player to twenty minutes on the consideration of a move as his reverse. This latter limitation seems to us to answer no good end. It does not prevent an unscrupulous person from exhausting his opponent by long sitting; while it tends to irritate and annoy the players, by keeping them in a perpetual fidget of apprehension lest they should exceed the allotted time on their move.

LEX.—Both statements are as obvious in design as they are false in fact. As to the first. In the game (very bad one, certainly) between Messrs. Staunton and Löwenthal, the former, as we before said, had a decided advantage, winning in a larger proportion than two to one, although nearly all were played at a time when, from severe illness, Mr. Staunton had retired into the country. As regards the second. No proposition was ever made by Löwenthal to his backers to give up the two games forfeited by Harwitz. In a conversation upon this same forfeiture, which Mr. Löwenthal designated a mere trick to excite a little sympathy, and throw him off his play, one of his friends did express a hope that he might win the remaining games off hand, and then decline to receive the two games forfeited. On which the Hungarian very prudently remarked, it would be time enough to discuss the matter when he had scored eleven games.

PALMISTINE.—At Christmas, the magnificent mansion of what was formerly Crookford's Club-house, in St. James's-street, but which is now known as "THE WELLINGTON" (the very best restaurant, by the way, ever yet established in London), will be opened as a Grand Chess Divan. The subscription is very low—only a guinea a year. But we hope, as none but subscribers will be admitted, that amateurs may be enabled to enjoy their coffee and their game unmolested by those pestilent "shilling sharpers" who infest the other public Chess rooms.

J. B., Clewer, and worthy of the ingenious composer.

J. H. S., Portland.—Not quite up to our standard.

PHIDOR. Edinburgh.—No. In the case indicated, the King cannot capture a piece.

A WRANGLER.—You must underestimate the severity of mental labour in a Chess Match between two really fine players. No one, indeed, but a fine player who has himself undergone the ordeal can at all conceive the wear and tear of mind, the anxieties, the irritations, the "mordeo sollicitudines," comprehended in a hard Chess struggle of two or three months' duration.

ONE WHO WISHES, &c.—It is quite impossible for us to spare more space than we do for the games. Your best course, if you wish to see them all, is to procure the November and December Numbers of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, which will doubtless contain the whole completely annotated.

AN OLD STAGER.—Mr. Lewis's works on the Game are still in deserved repute, and the chief of them, his last excellent treatise, no amateur should be without.

J. L., of Ashby.—It shall be corrected next week.

T. R. D., Twickenham.—Your game played at the Richmond Club shall have attention.

C. T., Lyme Regis.—You are quite wrong. Look at the position again.

F. D., Bruges.—Safely received. Many thanks for your attention.

M. N. O., J., Eudge.—La Bourdonnais would have given the Pawn and move to either, and won easily. 2. An applicant on should be made of the proprietors, who are much too respectable to permit such an abuse to continue.

V. H. D., Brussels.—Accept our best thanks for the erudite and truly interesting paper just received. A further acknowledgment shall be made by post immediately.

EXQUIRER.—No. The match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harwitz is quite irrespective of the result of the pining contest. Both parties have staked a sum of money as guarantee of their intention to play, and neither can evade the struggle without forfeiting his deposit.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 507. by Philz; J. B., Illington; E. D. T., M. P., Herr S., bigmar are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 508. by Derevon, Subaltern, Munro, Philz, Philo-Chess, M. P., Hermes, Gulielmus, are correct.

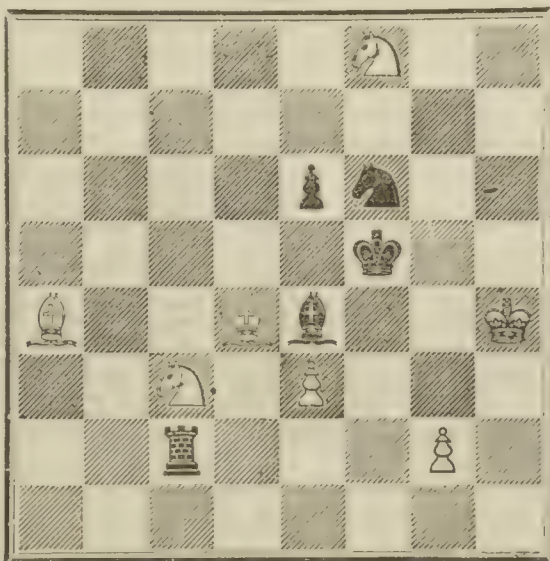
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by V. P., J. W. S. of H., J. L. of Ashby, Harroviensis, Derevon, N. B., Hermes, Medius, are correct. All others are wrong.

* Many answers are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

PROBLEM No. 511.

By I. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND LOWENTHAL.

The score, up to our going to Press with the Chess article, stands:—

Lowenthal	..	..	..	..	..	9
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	8

Subjoined is the 21st Game.

(Philidor's defence to the K K's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. R to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Q R to K sq	Q R to Q B 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K 2nd		(i)
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
5. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd (a)	Castles		(b)
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	30. Kt to K B sq	Kt to Q B 2nd
8. K Kt to K 2nd	P to K 3rd	31. K R to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
9. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. Castles (b)	P to Q 4th (c)	33. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
11. P takes P	Kt takes P	34. Q to K R 4th (d)	Kt to K 6th
12. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	35. Q R to Q B sq	P to K Kt 4th
13. B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th		(n)
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 5th	36. Q to K sq (o)	K to K Kt 2nd
15. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th (d)	37. Q to K 3rd (p)	K to Q 6th
16. Q to Q B sq	Kt to Q Kt 5th	38. Q to K 2nd (q)	P takes P
	(e)	39. R to K 6th	R to Q 7th
17. B to K B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	40. Q takes R (r)	Kt takes Q
18. B takes B	Q takes B (ch)	41. Kt takes Kt	Q to her 2nd
19. K to R sq	B to Q 4th	42. R to K Kt 6th	K to R 2nd
20. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd (f)		(ch)
21. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P (in passing)	43. Kt to K B 3rd	R to Q B sq (s)
	(g)	44. R to K sq	R to K sq
22. P takes P	B takes B	45. R takes R	Q takes R
23. R takes B	Q R to Q B sq	46. R to Q 6th	R to Kt 2nd
24. Q to her Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	47. K to R 2nd	
25. Kt to K R 5th (g)	Q to K 2nd (h)		

At this stage, the game, having lasted for some eight hours, was adjourned, by mutual consent, until the next day of play. On the following Friday it was again resumed, and pursued thus:—

7.	Q to her R 5th (t)	52. Kt to K R 3rd	K to his 4th
8. R to Q 3rd (u)	K to B 2nd	53. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to her B 2nd
9. Kt to K Kt sq (v)	Q to her R 3rd	54. Kt to Q R 4th	K to his 5th
0. R to K B 3rd	Q to her B sq	55. Kt to K B 2nd (ch)	K to his 4th
1. P to K R 4th	K to B 3rd	56. Kt to Q 3rd (ch) (w)	
And the game was		given up as drawn.	

And the game was given up as drawn.

(a) To prevent Black from taking the K Pawn, and then playing P to Q 4th, &c.
(b) P to K B 4th, we believe, would have been a better move. Because Black could not then have given freedom to his pieces by advancing the Q Pawn.
(c) This is a good move, and operates an almost magical change in the aspect of Black's

game, by affording him an opportunity to exchange or bring into the field all his hitherto imprisoned forces.

(d) The importance of Black's tenth move is now very apparent. His pieces are all free and much better disposed for action than those of his opponent.

(e) Threatening to take the Bishop checking, and then to capture the Q B Pawn. One of those shallow devices which win Mr. Harwitz boundless glorification from small-beer critics and amateurs, whose forecast never extends beyond three or four moves; but for which he pays the penalty of lost time and opportunity when they are attempted against a player of reasonable penetration. If, instead of this clap-net manoeuvre to gain a Pawn, he had moved the Kt to Q 5th, he might have conserved his great advantage in position, and would probably have won the game.

(f) The Kt is justly cast into limbo through his rash and unadvised advance to the 5th sq. If, instead of retreating to the K 3rd, he had gone to Q B 3rd, White must have gained a winning advantage. For, suppose

20. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. R takes B	Kt takes R
21. P takes P	P takes P (in passing)	25. Q to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq
22. R takes P	Q to Q 3rd (best)	26. R to Q sq	
23. K R to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd		And wins a Piece.

(g) This is cleverly conceived, White's object in it being to compel Black to draw back the Queen, that he may gain time to bring his own pieces into play. We shall see anon that the move was capable of being turned to much better account than that of enabling White to play out his men; but this Mr. Löwenthal overlooked.

(h) His best move it appears. If he had ventured to take the Kt, he would have lost his Queen, or have been mated immediately.

(i) It is pretty evident that these latter moves of Black are compulsory.

(j) At this moment, White seems to us to have omitted an opportunity, by which he might have acquired an almost irresistible attack. Instead of retreating the Kt, we should assuredly, in Mr. L.'s situation, have ventured to play the Rook to K 6th. The variations arising from this sacrifice present so many interesting features, that we shall be pardoned for giving a few of the most striking of them. Let us suppose then—

29. R to K 6th	P takes Kt (b-st)
30. R takes K R P	Q to K Kt 2nd (his only move)
31. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	Q R to K B 2nd

(Here, again, Black has no choice, any other move being directly fatal to him.)

32. R takes K R P Q to K B 3rd |

(This, or Q to her 5th, is the only move to save his Queen. For the latter, see VARIATIONS.)

33. Q R to K 5th Q to Q B 3rd |

(If he have any better move, we confess to not seeing it.)

34. K R to K Kt 5th (ch) K to R sq (best) |

35. Q to Q Kt 2nd R to K B 3rd, or * |

36. Q R takes K B P |

And White must win without much trouble.

* 35. Q to K B 3rd

(If, instead of this, he move K to R 2nd, White must take K B P with Q's Rook, and he will have an easy game.)

36. K R takes K B P |

And we can find no way by which Black can save the game.

VARIATION.

33. K R takes K B P Q to her 5th | 31. P to K R 3rd |

(And Black must, at least, lose a Rook, and consequently the game.)

† 33. Q to her Kt 3rd, or K B 7th, Black must be mated in a few moves.)

34. K R to K Kt 5th (ch) K to R sq |

35. Q R to Q sq Q takes P |

(He may also play K to K sq, whereupon White gives check with his K R, and—upon Black as his best move, K to Kt sq—gives check with his Q, and then takes the adverse Q with R.)

36. Q to K R 3rd (ch) R to K R 2nd |

37. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) |

And then mates in three moves.

(A more elaborate analysis of the position may discover stronger moves for both sides; but we doubt if any can be found to save Black from defeat.)

(l) Hazardous and useless, as the sequel shows.

(m) This does not promise much; but he was obliged to open a square e for his Queen to retreat to when attacked. Had he ventured to take the K R P, he would obviously have lost the game, by Black's replying with Q to K B 3rd, &c.

(n) Well played. Mr. Harwitz follows up the advantage his adversary has afforded him, with great spirit and ability.

(o) Again, he could not take the Pawn without losing, as Black would have answered with Q R to Q 3rd, winning the Queen.

(p) Deplorable! Mr. Löwenthal, at this point, was a sadly past player.

(q) As had (can worse be said of it?) as the last sagacious coup.

(r) He has nothing better to do. If Q to K B 3rd, then follows R to K B 7th, &c.; or, if Kt takes Rook, then comes Kt to Kt 6th, the King and Queen, &c.

(s) It must be apparent to every one, that taking the Rook would have cost him his Queen.

(t) It is marvellous, and not very creditable to the industry or analytical power of Mr. Harwitz and his friends, that during the forty hours which elapsed between the cessation and recommencement of hostilities in this end-game, no better move was discovered than this. Had he played his Queen to her Kt 4th, and then Q to Q R 3rd, we are mistaken if White could possibly have saved the game. To appreciate the importance of that line of play, as well as the defence invented by White, in the actual game, the reader must understand that the main object of Black in this situation is to win the adverse Q R Pawn. That once gained, without loss on his part, victory is secure. If our space would admit, we believe we could prove that by playing as above suggested, Black must have gained the Q R Pawn; and, as a consequence, the game. As it is, having indicated the correct mode of proceeding, we must leave the investigation of the question to the amateur himself.

(u) Having gained possession of this square, White has no longer any great difficulty in defending his Q R Pawn, and is almost sure to draw the game.

(v) The defence adopted by Mr. Löwenthal in this termination is in the highest degree ingenious, and must have cost him some hours of painful mental travail.

(w) It is useless for Black to prolong the contest further. The game is inevitably drawn.

OZONE.—This remarkable substance, which is sometimes, but not universally, present in the atmosphere, and which has hitherto been regarded, when observed, to be an allotropic condition of oxygen, has been discovered, by a German chemist at Bonn, not to be so, but a distinct substance, existing as a teroxide of hydrogen, thus continuing the series of the compounds of oxygen with hydrogen. The details of the process by means of which the discovery was effected, have not yet been given.—*Medical Circular.*

NEW GOLD FIELDS.—New diggings of great promise have been discovered in the north of New South Wales, within a few miles of Maitland. Fresh ground has been broken on the far-famed Turon, and also at Tambora; and in both cases the returns have been equal, if not superior, to anything previously obtained from the old-established diggings of the west. Advices from Broadwood, a few days since, bring the gratifying intelligence that the extensive floods had laid bare deposits of great richness at Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, and Araluen, and that diggers were getting more than they had done for some months past. Our private intelligence from the southern border confirms strongly and decidedly the reports of an enormous and rich gold field in and about the



THE LATE DONNA MARIA, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—FROM A PORTRAIT BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

17th inst. Her afflicted husband and relatives—the Countess of Jersey, the Lady Clementina Villiers, the Hon. Francis Villiers, and the Princess's two youthful sons—were present at her death.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

DONNA MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, was the eldest child of Don Pedro de Alcantara IV., as King of Portugal, and I., as Emperor of Brazil. She was born on the 4th April, 1819, and ascended the Portuguese throne pursuant to the arranged abdication of her father, Don Pedro, the 2nd May, 1826. Her Majesty married, first, the 26th January, 1835, Augustus de Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg (son of Napoleon's step-son, the famous Prince Eugene); but by him (who died the 28th March, in the same year) she had no issue. The Queen wedded, secondly, the 9th April, 1836, Ferdinand Augustus, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born the 29th Oct., 1816, the eldest son of the late Duke Ferdinand, uncle of Prince Albert. By this second marriage with Prince Ferdinand Augustus, who, as Consort Royal, bears the title of King of Portugal, Donna Maria has had issue—

1. Don Pedro d'Alcantara, of Braganza and Bourbon, Prince Royal, born September 16, 1837, now PEDRO V., King of Portugal; Don Louis Philippe, Duke of Oporto, born October 31, 1838; Don John, Duke of Beja, born March 16, 1842; Don Ferdinand, born July 23, 1846; Don Augusto, born November 4, 1847; Donna Maria, born July 21, 1843; Donna Antonia, born February 17, 1845.

was, at the time, recognised by all as a most happy and brilliant effort of that accomplished artist's pencil: all the fresh youthful beauty of the original marvellously realised; the hands finished with admirable grace and delicacy; and the colouring bright and glittering, as her life's promise was. The dress was white satin, upon which were displayed the riband, and various orders of Portugal. An engraving of this picture was published by Messrs. Hodgson and Graves (now Messrs. Graves and Co.), in Pall-mall; from which our Portrait has been copied.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

JOHN HENRY SOMERSET, seventh Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl



of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Gros-mout, Baron Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland and Gower, Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, and Baron de Böttetourt, K.G., was the eldest son of Henry Charles, the sixth Duke; and was born the 5th February, 1792. In early life, when Marquis of Worcester, he entered the army, and served in the 10th Hussars. He was on the staff towards the close of the Peninsular War; and, up to his latest existence, retained a love for the profession he had adopted when young. Shortly after attaining his majority, the Marquis of Worcester became a member of the House of Commons, as representative for the borough of Monmouth, for which he sat in several Parliaments, up to 1835, when he was elected for West Gloucestershire, in conjunction

with the Hon. G. C. Berkeley and Mr. R. B. Hale. On the 23rd Nov. 1835, on the death of his father, the Marquis succeeded to the Dukedom.

In the House of Commons, and subsequently in the House of Lords, the Duke was a zealous supporter of Conservative principles. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1842. As an English sportsman, few noblemen have acquired more celebrity than the Duke of Beaufort. He has been immortalised on canvas in the paintings of the "Royal Hunt," and the "Badminton Hunt;" while, upon paper, "Nimrod" has perpetuated his character in terms no more eulogistic than it deserved. In the Duke of Beaufort, music and the drama have sustained a severe loss. To the professors of those arts he was ever a warm patron, as evidenced by the interest he took in the sons of the lamented Tyrone Power; and the strenuous exertions he used to preserve the falling fortunes of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Duke of Beaufort married, first, on the 25th July, 1814, Georgiana Frederica, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy. This lady died on the 11th May, 1821. His Grace wedded, secondly, on the 23th June, 1822, Emily Frances, only daughter of Charles Culling Smith, Esq., by his wife, the Lady Anne Wellesley. The Duchess survives him. By her he leaves an only son, Henry Charles, now eighth Duke of Beaufort, and six daughters; he leaves also a daughter by his first marriage, Georgiana, wife of Sir William Christopher Codrington, Bart., M.P. The Duke of Beaufort died on the 17th inst., at his seat, Badminton House, Gloucestershire, in the presence of his Duchess and the daughters of his house. His demise is generally and sincerely lamented. Henry Charles, his successor (the present Duke) was born the 1st February, 1824; and was married, in 1845, to Lady Georgina Curzon, eldest daughter of the Earl Howe, by whom he has a youthful family.

The family of Somerset descends, illegitimately, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, John of Gaunt's eldest son by Catharine Swinford. Sir John Beaufort was legitimised to all intents but that of succession to the Throne, and was created Earl of Somerset. His descendant, Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, K.G., beheaded after the battle of Hexham, in 1463, left an illegitimate son, Sir Charles Somerset, Knt. Banneret, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, and in her right became Lord Herbert. He was subsequently



THE LATE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

created Earl of Worcester in 1513-14. From this nobleman, the fourth in descent, was Henry, first Marquis of Worcester, the devoted Loyalist in the great Civil War, who held out for King Charles his Castle of Ragland with such determination that it was among the last fortresses, if not the very last, that surrendered to the "rebel Commons." The son of this stout cavalier, Edward, Earl of Glamorgan, afterwards second Marquis of Worcester, was the illustrious scientific discoverer. In his work, "A Century of Inventions," the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described. The Duke of Beaufort was conferred in 1612, on the eldest son of this eminent man, Henry, third Marquis of Worcester, and descended regularly to the nobleman whose death we record, and who was seventh in a direct line from the scientific Marquis.



LISMORE BRIDGE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING THE RECENT FLOODS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HEAD-MASTER OF THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

On Friday evening, the 18th instant, the students of the Government School of Design, Birmingham, presented a testimonial and an address to the Head-master, Mr. George Wallis, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the commencement of his official duties in that institution; and congratulatory of his return from the United States of America, as one of her Majesty's Commissioners to the New York Exhibition. The testimonial consists of a Silver Cup, modeled by the Chevalier Schlick, after an antique found at Pompeii, and has been executed by Messrs. Elkington, Birmingham. It is mounted upon a plinth, covered with crimson velvet, upon which is fixed a silver plate, bearing the inscription:—

Presented to GEORGE WALLIS, Esq., by the Students of the Birmingham School of Design, for his invaluable services as Head-master.—Nov. 18. 1853.

The address, neatly engrossed on parchment, expresses in appropriate terms, the feelings of respect entertained by the students for their



SILVER CUP PRESENTED, WITH AN ADDRESS, TO MR. GEORGE WALLIS.

teacher, both as an artist, and as a man; and who has succeeded by unremitting attention, in raising the school from a very low position, as regards order and discipline, to its present standard; there being upwards of 550 students attending the classes within its walls, and of these 250 are of the artisan class of society, whilst above 300 candidates of the same class are on the books seeking admission. Besides the students, male and female, who attended the meeting, Mr. H. Cole, C.B., one of the secretaries of the Department of Science and Art, Board of Trade, several members of the Committee of the School, and other influential gentlemen of Birmingham, were present. The business, however, was conducted with great tact and good sense, by the students themselves, in the great room of the School, the use of which had been granted by the Committee. Mr. James Rennie, one of the senior students, presided, another student read the Address; and a third handed the testimonial to Mr. Wallis, who replied in a suitable speech. Mr. Cole, and other gentlemen, addressed the students upon a matter so creditable to all concerned, and on the future prospects of an institution in which so much earnestness and unanimity prevailed.

J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

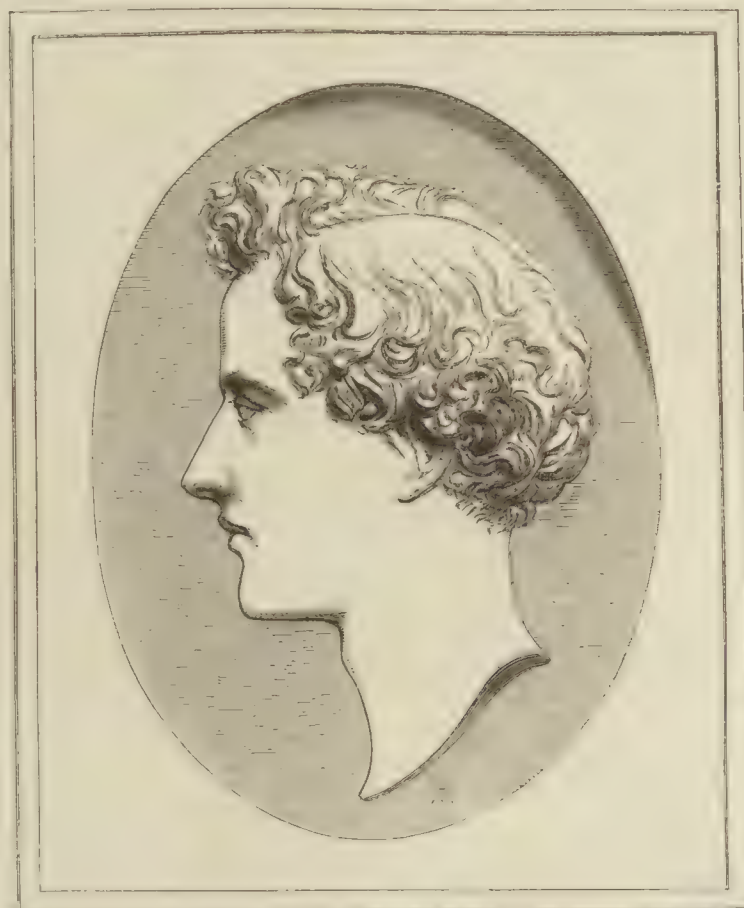
JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS (who has recently been elected Associate of the Royal Academy) was born in Portland-street, Southampton, on the 8th of June, 1829. His earliest years were spent in France and the Channel Islands—chiefly, we believe, in Jersey—where, from childhood, his passion for art showed itself; and battles, troopers, desperate combats, and gorgeous, but impossible, knights, were the especial theme and delight of his pencil. So decided was this bias towards art, that his parents were induced to bring him to London; and, by Sir Martin Shee's advice, he entered the school of Mr. Sass (now kept by Mr. Carey, son of the translator of Dante), a school of art preparatory to the Royal Academy, and which has had amongst its pupils the majority of our younger eminent artists. After a few months at Sass's, Mr. Millais gained admission to the antique school of the Royal Academy, and this at the unusually early age of eleven. In 1843 he carried away the antique medal, and in 1847 the gold medal for the best oil picture—"The Benjamites Seizing their Wives." In the preceding year, however, he had exhibited his first picture, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru." In 1847 appeared, also at the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Elgiva Branded;" and at Westminster-hall, "The Widow's Mite." Nothing met the public eye from Mr. Millais's hand in 1848; but in 1849 an entirely new order of things began. In this year, the subject of our memoir, in conjunction with W. Holman Hunt and Dante G. Rossetti—under the name of "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood"—initiated the most important changes in the practice of art which it has experienced within several generations. Consummate genius—uniting the acutest perception of character with extraordinary technical skill—was manifested in his scene from Keats's "Isabella"—a work in which he broke once and for ever out of artistic childhood, and the swaddling-bands of conventionalism.

From this original the following works have succeeded and continued Mr. Millais's career of progress: in 1850, "Ferdinand and Ariel," and a portrait composition; and another, still more prominent—a symbolic incident in connection with the Holy Family—which was very severely criticised at the time of its appearance; in 1851, "The Woodman's Daughter," "Mariana," and "The Return of the Dove to the Ark;" in 1852, "Ophelia," and "An Incident of St. Bartholomew's Eve;" and in 1853, "The Order of Release," and "The Proscribed Royalist." His last work, painted in autumn at the Trosachs, is "a little waterfall with a portrait of his friend Mr. Ruskin, contemplating on the depths of the whirlpool beneath."

Looking at this list of works, we may say that rarely has so much been done in so short a time; and they fully entitle Mr. Millais to the distinction which he has just received.

On Monday, the 7th of the present month, Mr. Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy—an honour which, it is understood, the Academicians would have conferred upon him last year, had not his age then been below the prescribed standard. Art cannot hope too much from his efforts.

The accompanying Portrait is from a medallion, recently sculptured in marble, by Mr. A. Munro.



J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.—FROM THE MARBLE BY A. MUNRO.

THE COTTONIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, PLYMOUTH.

THIS splendid addition to the public institutions of Plymouth is the gift of William Cotton, Esq., of Ivy-bridge, who, with a liberality and

public spirit which cannot be too highly commended, proposed that the Library should be consigned to trustees for public use, provided means were procured for annexing it to the Plymouth Public Library. The offer of Mr. Cotton was most liberally responded to by the proprietors of the Public Library, who considerably enlarged their building for its reception; and, at a cost of nearly £1500, prepared a magnificent apartment, which they dedicated specially to its objects. The collection is now finally deposited in the new apartment, and is under the immediate care of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., the librarian of the Public Library.

The room is lofty and well-proportioned, and is lighted by means of an elegantly-decorated lantern in the roof. Around the upper portion of the walls is a continuous frieze, selected from the Panathenaic frieze of the Elgin marbles, and specially cast at the British Museum for that purpose, has been introduced by the Trustees with good effect; above this frieze is an elaborately foliated cornice of considerable projection. The ceiling is coved, the spaces between the intersecting lines being filled



THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY, RECENTLY ANNEXED TO THE PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

with foliage in fresco. The collection consists of large ranges of book-cases, with plate-glass doors; and is filled with one of the most extensive and unique collections of prints (about 5000 in number), arranged and classed under the different schools and masters; and rare and valuable books, principally relating to the fine arts, of which any public institution in this kingdom can boast. The walls are decorated with an extensive series of original sketches by celebrated masters; with three fine original portraits by Sir Jo-hua Reynolds, of himself, his father (formerly Head-Master of the Plympton Grammar-School, near Plymouth), and his sister Frances; and by Goupy's celebrated copies of the Cartoons of Raphael, Volpato's Farnese Gallery, and other gems of art. Amongst the sketches by celebrated masters, of which the collection contains upwards of 250 specimens, are interesting examples by Claude, Rembrandt, Nicholas Poussin, Domenichino, Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Le Brun, Correggio, the Carracci, Van-dyke, Cipriani, Sebastian, Boudon, Inigo Jones, Castiglione, Berchem, Vandermeer, Girani, Ruysdael, Zuccarelli, Carlomartini, &c. The room also contains several bronzes of great interest and value, as well as some curious carvings by Carlini, and models in terra cotta by Michael Rysbrach, Il Fiamingo, &c.; the bronzes, consisting of specimens by Benvenuto, Cellini, Zoffoli, and others. There is also a large stand covered with glass, in which some valuable illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century, a curious Greek Diptich of the twelfth century, and several fine specimens of early typography, &c., are tastefully arranged for inspection.

The arrangements made by the Trustees are of the most liberal character, and wholly in accordance with the spirit manifested by the donor; those arrangements allowing constant access to the apartment daily, from ten to four, to all persons who have right of admission to the Public Library; and to strangers and visitors to the town, gratuitously. Artists and students are admitted for the purposes of study and for copying the works of art, daily; and the public generally are admitted gratuitously every Monday, by tickets from the librarian, on whom the entire arrangement and care of the collection has devolved.

The collection, although at present extensive, will, at the decease of the noble donor, receive the remainder of the library and works of art to be added to it—the deed of gift of the whole collection having been completed with such proviso.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.—COINAGE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

NAPLES, November 12, 1853.

Sir,—I have read, with much interest, the article on the above subject in your Number, of the 15th October last, and I am glad to see that our Government will soon give us the advantage of that long-wished-for desideratum—a decimal coinage. I agree pretty nearly with all you have said in your article, but I cannot help thinking it would much simplify matters if there were only two denominations in your monies of account, and two columns in your accounts—as in France. Without changing the value of the present gold and silver coinage (which is not needed), some additions should be made to assimilate them in value to the coins of France and other countries—much to be desired by travellers and others, now that the communication between England and the Continent is so rapidly increasing. Accounts should be kept in florins and cents (or grains, if that denomination is thought better than cents)—the value of the florin to be the same as the present value—ten of which would make the sovereign or £1 sterling. The coins proposed, as under:—

	n.	s.	d.	c.
Gold coins—*Double sovereign	20 00 cents
Sovereign	10 00 "
*Piece of 8 florins	8 00 "
Half sovereign	5 00 "
Silver coins—*Double florin	2 00 "
Florin	1 00 "
Shilling	50 "
*10-cent piece	40 "
Sixpence	25 "
*20-cent piece	20 "
*10-cent piece	10 "

In the above list, the coins marked with *—say two gold coins and four silver coins—are all new, but would be found most useful. The double sovereign would be nearly similar to the gold eagle of the U.S. of America, which is received in our West Indian Colonies and in Canada as 41s. sterling. The golden coin of 8 florins would be the equivalent of the Napoleon, or 20-franc piece, calculating the par of exchange between France and England as 25 francs for the £1 sterling. In the silver coin, the double florin would represent the 5-franc piece of France, and also be within one penny of the value of the American dollar—of which there are 10 to the eagle; the 40-cent piece would represent the French franc; and the 20 and 10-cent piece, the half and quarter franc. The same monies are also current in Switzerland and Piedmont. The English cent would be one-half of the American cent, and 2½ cents of France, so that the facilities of calculation would be very great. With regard to the copper coinage, a total change of value must necessarily take place. There is no avoiding it. The 5-cent piece would be equal to one penny, and one-fifth of the present money; the 2-cent piece would be 4 per cent less than the present halfpenny, and the 1-cent piece 4 per cent less than the present farthing. Some trouble would be necessarily occasioned; but the relative value of articles would soon assimilate themselves to the new coins. As to the penny postage, the newspaper and new receipt stamps, it would be for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether to adopt a 5-cent or a 4-cent stamp in lieu thereof. The former would be one-fifth more than the present penny stamp, and therefore objectionable. The latter only 4 per cent less than the penny, and would be a boon to the public, and not a serious loss to the Exchequer. I am not vain enough to suppose that the propositions in this letter are all free from objection; but I think some of the suggestions may be found useful.

I remain, in any case, one of your oldest foreign subscribers, G. I.

P.S.—Many persons suppose a smaller gold coin than the half-sovereign would be useful; but it is objected that a golden quarter sovereign would be so small, that the hard hand of a working man or labourer would be scarcely able to feel it. In America, there is the gold as well as the silver dollar; the objection is there made of its smallness; and it is the intention of the American Government to make it larger, by having a large hole in the centre, so that the coins may be strung together upon a string: this plan would also be found useful for the small silver coin of 10 cents.

A LABOUR PARLIAMENT.—The operatives are about to form a new organisation. This new power is to be called the Labour Parliament, and is not to interfere in any way with the present trades' unions or combinations. It is to be composed of delegates to be elected in the different towns; and its comprehensive duties are stated in the resolutions passed at a meeting of working men, which has been held to inaugurate the new scheme. The meeting took place in the People's Institute, Manchester, on Sunday evening. The assemblage was presided over by Mr. Cropper Clarke; and the principal resolution was as follows:—"It is imperatively necessary that a Labour Parliament should meet as soon as possible; that Parliament to consist of delegates elected by the working men of each town in public meeting assembled. That the duties of that Parliament shall be to organise machinery, whereby support may be rendered to the people now on strike or locked out by the manufacturers, by raising a national subscription of the most extensive character." The meeting was addressed by Mr. James Williams and by Mr. Ernest Jones, of London, and their chief argument was, that the working classes are entitled to, and will now demand, a share in profits; that they have never yet had their share of profit, because profit is alone that which remains after the payment of all necessary expenses; whereas the wages of the working man have hitherto been no more than barely sufficient to supply him with food, clothing, and the necessities of life.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE CHOLERA.—The Epidemiological Society of London has instituted an inquiry, addressed to medical men. The following is the mode:—1. Questions relating to the general physical condition of ——. 2. Questions relating to the general features of —, connected with the origin and spread of cholera in 1854. 3. Questions relating to the detail of individual attacks of cholera during the epidemic at —, in 1854, and subsequently. 4. Questions relating to the treatment of cholera in general. 5. Questions involving theoretical opinions on the subject of the origin and spread of cholera.

NEW-STREET.—It is intended by the Board of Works and Buildings to obtain powers for the formation of the long-contemplated new street from Chancery-lane to Fetter-lane, and to widen Carey-street from the corner of Bell-yard to Chancery-lane, in the line of the proposed street.

HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH.—Very shortly steps will be taken by the Commission of Woods and Forests to rebuild the Picture Gallery in Holyrood Palace, it being at present in so decayed and unsafe a condition that the greatest caution is required to be exercised on occasion of any great assemblage, such as at the election of a Representative Peer.

LITERATURE.

OLD ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND: in a Series of Views taken on the Spot. By ALFRED BUNN. 2 vols. Bentley.

There is no reason why every man who visits America for a few months should write a book about it when he comes back; but, at the same time, there is no law against it; and the avidity with which such publications are sought out and read by the public, is proof of the exhaustless character of the subject, and the wide-spread interest attached to it. America is a world of itself; comprising countless nationalities, all displaying that rapidity of growth inherent to the youthful state, and which older communities have long outlived, and can never expect to exhibit again. Is it to be wondered that much should have been written, and should continue to be written, on such a subject; and that the book of yesterday should find itself partially superseded, or its defects supplied, by the publication of to-morrow? Basil Hall, Trollope, Mackay, Fanny Butler, Dickens, have each published American "Tours" and "Notes;" but there was yet room for the graphic "Views" of Alfred Bunn.

Mr. Bunn, who ruled the destinies of the drama for many years up to her final expulsion from her legitimate territory, still clung to Shakespeare and the stage, after they had lost their accustomed "local habitation," and like Japhet, went in "search of a master;" and embodied the result of his reminiscences in a very agreeable lecture, entitled "The Stage Before and Behind the Curtain." After delivering this entertainment with success and credit in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, he was induced to proceed to the "States," to gratify new audiences, in a field in which a large portion of the American community are enthusiastic patrons. Under such circumstances was undertaken the tour which gave rise to the present entertaining volumes.

Byron, the poet and the dramatist, when he set sail from his fatherland, could not even in the midst of the cares of packing, lay aside his rhyming goose-quill, but addressed his friend and brother poet in a sentimental strain, beginning—

My boat is on the shore, and my bark is on the sea, &c.

And Mr. Bunn, a poet and dramatist of no ordinary kind, cannot all at once forget the smell of the lamps, and the exciting triumphs of the lyric stage; and he throws his first impressions of ship-life into a lively semi-dramatic sketch (which with playful nonchalance he denominates "doggerel"), beginning—

Hundreds rushing up the gangway,
And sailors rushing down,
Swearing oaths in every slang way,
Breaking one man's luggage, and another fellow's crown.

and which, after dealing with a variety of incidents, humorous and pathetic, appropriate to the occasion, concludes with a "touch of nature," hit off with a simplicity of style which Byron never attained:—

Friends on shore once more appearing,
Some gentle eye a tear in,
At which hardened hearts will scoff;
Some with hope and some with fear inspired—
Hark!—a brace of guns are fired—
We are off!

We can fancy the whole scene set to music by Balfe—bustlingly descriptive—then towards the close merging into a tender movement; the latter suddenly interrupted by a crash finale, which would have brought down the curtain of Old Drury amidst a perfect hurricane of excitement.

Once fairly at sea, however, Mr. Bunn becomes suddenly impressed with those grand and solemn reflections, which, to well-constituted minds, the first view of the broad ocean and of life at sea, seldom fails to suggest; the poet expands into the philosopher; the manager, for the moment, is lost in the man. Yet, how differently are differently constituted individuals affected by the same or precisely similar moving causes. Dickens, so grand in the treatment of the little incidents of life, filled up some score and a half pages at the outset of his "American Notes," with a humiliating description of the horrors of sea-sickness as experienced by himself. Other writers, not so subject to this affliction, or disinclined to acknowledge it, have amused their readers with peevish regrets of home, and dull complaints of the monotony of a sea-voyage. Mr. Bunn indulges in no such weakness; but earnestly sets forth the various incidents and objects which struck him on shipboard, and afforded him, bodily and mentally, ample and endless occupation: as the daily duties and amusements of the crew, the meridian observations, the signalling of passing ships, "the sometime visit of the stormy petrel," the "magical effect of the boatswain's whistle," ay, even the inspection and enjoyment of the gastronomic department; and last, but not least, the solemn observance of divine worship. "To us," says Mr. Bunn, "there is no more imposing sight than the performance of divine service on ship-board, and the assemblage thereof as many of a hardy crew as can be spared, dressed in their best, and listening with modest devotion to the law of their Maker." And then he winds up the subject—

Monotony! Can there be the slightest semblance of such a phrase in gazing upon the huge bodies of whales sporting in their own mighty element, and sending up fountains of water from their mammoth nostrils, as they stream through the unfathomable depths they dwell in. The mind becomes very soon associated with scenes and subjects like these, and you at last begin to think no more of a shoal of whales than you would of a shoal of mackerel. Monotony! Oh! is it nothing to gaze for the first time on a colossal iceberg, with a brilliant sun shining upon it, and imparting to it all the appearance of a fairy palace

"Set in the silver sea?"

We grant you, it is much better to see it at a distance (the one we saw was about three miles off); but it is astonishing what a change it effects in the atmosphere during the period you are passing nearest to it. No, not there is no monotony with those who think, and feel, and marvel, and worship, where there is ample opportunity for the indulgence of every scope of human thought.

He betrays, however, no ambition to dwell upon such themes longer than necessary; and having delivered the sentiments which we have last quoted, he changes the subject and the scene, by exclaiming, "Well, that's over, and we are now in the United States of America." In short, from end to end, these volumes, whatever the amount of their intrinsic merit, and that is by no means small, are wholly free from the affectation and numberless conceits which too often disgust us in the *genus* tourist. Least of all does the writer fall into that lamentable weakness of romanticism, which indulges in the exaggeration of dangers past; less still into that no less silly weakness of sentimental egotism, which invests with peculiar and surviving interest, every place, man, or thing the adventurer happens to come in contact with, and individualises to immortal fame, every sea-captain, steward, mule-driver, lacquet-de-place, interpreter, hotel-keeper, or waiter, to whose lot it has fallen to assist the writer on his travels, or minister to his comfort by the way. Not Mr. Bunn sees everything with the eye of a man of the world. Though having the special object of his mission always more or less in view, he yet can devote attention to general considerations of the institutions and the state of society in the New World through which he travelled; and he sets down the result of his observations intelligibly, fearlessly, and, we may add, impartially. It cannot be pretended that in such passages he always breaks new ground—but he does so occasionally; and he not unfrequently throws new light upon the most beaten path. Upon the subject of hotels and hotel charges his information is elaborate, and will be useful to travellers. His observations are in general highly complimentary to those huge establishments—though he doubts whether they could ever be made to suit the habits of Englishmen, who are too domestic and individual (we were going to say "independent") for the routine of a boarding-house, with fixed hours and a common room for meals. He justly condemns the hasty and comfortless manner in which the Yankee gorges his dinner, the infallible cause of dyspepsia; and the beastly habit of spitting, to which dyspepsia and tobacco-smoking and chewing lead. Other American "notions," also, he disposes of with great humour, and generally with truth on his side. But we shall conclude our notice with reference to one or two incidents connected with the author's professional purpose in visiting America.

"Lecturing," says Mr. Bunn, "is the prevailing pursuit of the public at large, and has become so popular, that places of ordinary amusement are comparatively deserted." This observation applies only to the full extent in the New England States; but everywhere the same process of study is very generally pursued. "Going to lecture" is the next important duty to "going to church;" indeed, in many places where there are no institution halls, the church is used for lecturing purposes, besides general meetings, balls, &c. At this Mr. Bunn, at first, was naturally a little shocked.

It seems almost sacrilege (he observes) on the first blush of the thing—and, indeed, it struck us most forcibly—that a building erected for the worship of the living God should be polluted by any other proceeding taking place in such a sanctuary; and that from its pulpit, whence the doctrine of Holy Writ a one should emanate, matter profane, however learned, should be delivered.

But he was obliged, per force, to give up these "odd notions;" and at

a place called Chelsea, delivered his lecture on "The Stage Before and Behind the Curtain," in the church.

Mr. Bunn made a profitable tour, reaping a golden opinion wherever he went. On one occasion, however, he was led into a transaction of barter for a ticket, the history of which is given with the *verve* of Smollet. It should here be stated, which the reader, perhaps, has already discovered—that Mr. Bunn, throughout his narrative, writes in the plural, using "we" and "us," instead of "I" and "me." His next-seat neighbour in a railway train, addresses him—

"Think I seed' you at the dépôt just now" (dépôt being a synonymous expression with our one of station).

"I probably so; we were there to procure a ticket," answered we.

"Where did yer take it out for?"

"Well—if you are desirous of knowing—for Portland," was our reply. "Going down to Portland, hey? Pretty considerable town, that; a city is nearer the mark, for they are over 20,000 inhabitants; and I'm blest if there aint some smart chaps among 'em, I can tell yer. A Britisher, I guess, aint yer?"

"Yes, we are English," was our rejoinder.

"Well, our locomotives lick yours, don't they?"

"I think not," said we.

"Think they do; fifty or sixty in company is better than five or six; wood's better to burn than coal; an open car, with eight or ten windows to look out on each side, is better than a sort of sentry-box with two; and—(here he hawked and deposited his saliva on the floor, and continued so to do during the journey).

"We never allow spitting on our railroads," observed we.

"There we got yer agin. This is a land o' liberty; we do what we like, and wherever we like to do it. Got some business, I guess, in Portland?"

"Yes," we replied.

"Perhaps, then, we can swap; anything to turn a cent."

"We don't exactly see how that can be brought about, because we are not dealers," we remarked.

"A factor, then, I guess?"

"No; a lecturer," we answered.

"Well, never mind; that'll do; give us a ticket just to hear what yer've got to say, and I'll give yer half-a-dozen d—d good cigars to smoke afterwards."

Of course the Yankee went away flattered himself with the reflection that he had had the best of "the Britisher;" but Mr. Bunn had a different "notion" of the matter when, the lecture over, in the solitude of his chamber he pulled out his well-filled cigar-case.

Mr. Bunn, though easy-going, frank-hearted, and tolerant of all things genuine, is relentless in the denunciation of anything partaking of hypocrisy or humbug. The absurdities of Young-Americanism are let off comparatively mildly; but Teetotalism, Vegetarianism, the Rights-of-Womenism, and pretended superlatism of all kinds, come in for withering exposure and ridicule; the philosophic aphorism being lavishly intermixed with the too telling joke. Here, remarking upon the important distinction between a too telling joke and a joke too often told, we conclude by observing that, so fertile is Mr. Bunn's fancy in these savoury kickshaws, that, besides serving them up pretty abundantly in the staple of his text, he throws in the overplus in the shape of notes. In short, you cannot turn over half a dozen pages without something of the kind. In candour, we must add that some—very few, perhaps—of these stories are rather broad; occasionally broken with long dashes ———, with dreadful d's at either end; which, perhaps, for the sake of the nerves of his readers, Mr. Bunn will delete in his second edition.

THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA. By JOHN CAPPER, F.R.A.S. Cooke.

Two hundred years have elapsed since the gratitude of the Great Mogul—who was then a potentate second to few in the amount of his revenues, or the extent of his territories—to a skilful English physician enabled a few adventurous merchants to establish a small factory at Hooghly, on the banks of the Ganges. These merchants became the East India Company, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a charter. In the course of a hundred years the first "factors" extended their possession on three separate parts of the coast of the peninsula of Hindo-tan: in Bengal they founded Calcutta; and lower down, to the south, Madras; on the west coast, the marriage of Charles II. with a Portuguese Princess gave them Bombay, on the island of Salsette. But at the end of the first one hundred years of the existence of the East India Company, although their trade had been highly profitable, their political existence was far from being firmly established. Their servants and subjects had to contend perpetually with their neighbours, Indian princes, and the rivalry of Europeans, their predecessors in Indian trade and Indian acquisitions—the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French—lost no opportunity of impeding the progress of British power in the East. Had it not been for the mutual jealousies of the Europeans, as well as the constant wars and insurrections among our Indian enemies and allies, our power would have been extinguished very early.

In 1756 the army of the East India Company was insignificant; and its civil service composed of a few commercial clerks, selected without regard to previous education, and paid at a very meagre rate. But it happened at a period when our limited Indian possessions were threatened with destruction by a native Prince, whose army was disciplined and led by French officers, that among the "clerks" of the Company was Robert Clive, a scapegrace schoolboy, sent to India by his friends, just as we now send our wastrels to Australia—to get rid of them. In the emergency of a threatened attack, when every white man was expected to take arms in defence of the goods of his masters (the East India Merchant Company), Clive became a soldier—discovered and displayed great military talents—took the command, on the retreat of a cowardly, incompetent commander—trained the sepoy to fight as they had never fought before—defeated the armies sent against him—and, in saving the British power, established a reputation which very rapidly placed him at the head of the Bengal Presidency. Clive displayed not less administrative and diplomatic skill than military talent. He not only defeated the enemy, but made rapid conquests. From his accession to command, the progress of British power in India may be said to date. What Clive conquered, Warren Hastings consolidated. From their day the East India Company has had the advantage of a succession of men of extraordinary abilities—Munro, Malcolm, Elphinstone, Metcalf, the two Wellesleys, Napier, and others of the like stamp. And now, looking over the map appended to the volume before us, we trace with amazement the series of events which have placed within our dominion so vast a territory. With the exception of two small settlements—Goa, on the west coast, once the seat of a Portuguese Inquisition, and still a Portuguese dependency, and Pondicherry on the east coast, the last remnant of the French power in the East, from Cape Comorin to beyond the Indus, and on to the confines of China, British power is paramount. The Indian Princes, who nominally reign over districts surrounded by our territory only retain the semblance of sovereignty. Nepal is the one state in which internal affairs are administered and troops maintained without our interference. Yet a few years ago, there were many who told the tale of the Blackhole of Calcutta, as we tell of the Battle of Trafalgar; and scarcely a year has elapsed since the death of the great soldier, whose name first began to be talked of as an officer of promise, on the conquest by assault of Seringapatam.

After a century of warlike struggles, in which more than once the tenure of our Indian possessions has hung upon the skill and valour of a handful of Europeans, we are in possession of—or, at any rate, have under our dominion, not far short of a million square miles of territory—a territory inhabited by at least three distinct races—a territory varied in climate, varied in soil, rich in natural productions; yet scarcely more advanced in European arts, agriculture, and manufactures, than on the day when the merchant, sitting under the shadow of a huge banyan-tree, on the banks of the Ganges, decided that he would there fix the site of the factory, since the city of Calcutta; which, after many gifts and humble prostrations, he had obtained leave to found from the Sovereign, now only known by caricature on playing-cards.

We trust that wars and rumours of wars in India are at an end. Steam and the electric telegraph will have brought the three Presidencies within fewer weeks than it formerly took months to convey a bale of goods or a regiment of soldiers. Railroads long delayed and obstructed by the culpable indifference and clumsy governing machinery of the East India Company are now in progress in the peninsula itself, and may be expected to penetrate until the port of Bombay is united with the Bay of Bengal. A steam-ship is preparing which will convey some ten thousand tons to India, by way of the Cape, in thirty days. Railroads in Egypt are in progress. Railroads in Turkey are projected, which will tend to shorten the ancient land route still more. In the mean time our cotton-manufacturing powers progress more rapidly than the growth of the raw material—a bad season, or any social disturbance in the slave states of America, would bring half the factories of Lancashire to a stand still. India is the only country capable of supplying a deficiency in this essential raw material. But cotton is not the only vegetable produce of which it is important to extend the cultivation: our Yorkshire manufacturers of mixed fabrics are searching the world over for new fibrous material capable of being spun and woven. In such produce no other country is so rich as India;

there, too, a docile and laborious population are prepared to raise and gather whatever our merchants are prepared to buy.

For these commercial—quite independently of all political—reasons, the history, the condition, the resources of India offer an important and most interesting subject for study. It is, to say the least, discreditable that so little attention is paid, in the education of the rising generation, to the study of our colonies and dependencies.

Mr. Capper, whose long residence in the East qualified him for the task, has in the work before us produced a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of Indian affairs and Indian resources. In a compact, condensed shape, in a clear and interesting style, he has presented his readers with a complete view of Indian affairs. He commences with an introductory sketch of the natural history of British India. He then gives an historical view of the succeeding Hindu and Mahomedan periods, followed by the European; in which, after tracing the early settlements of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French, he follows the British power from the treaty with the Great Mogul through the various vicissitudes in contests with Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sahib, the Mahratta wars, the first Burmese war, the annexation of Scinde, down to the war of the Punjab, and consequent annexation of territory. In a second section, he describes the local governments of India, past and present, with the details of the "covenanted and uncovenanted services," and the fiscal systems of India. The third section is devoted to Hindoo art, science, manufactures, and agriculture; including a view of the culture of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, and tea. This section contains some very useful illustrative engravings.

The fourth section contains chapters on "The Language and Literature," "Religion and Castes," "Manners and Customs," "Education and Christianity."

We do not concur in all Mr. Capper's opinions or suggestions, but can confidently recommend his volume as a very complete, careful, and interesting view of the past and present condition of British India.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON LIFE. By CHARLES MANBY SMITH. William and Frederick G. Cash.

In one sense, this volume belongs to the class of light literature; in another, it possesses far higher pretensions, for it not only amuses but instructs. To those who merely wish to while away an idle hour, the variety of incident and the discriminating touches of social portraiture will render this book most welcome; while more reflective readers will find in this exhibition of the inner life of the toiling thousands of this great metropolis, materials for thinking which ought to stimulate the zeal of philanthropists and awaken the attention of statesmen. The style is smart and witty, flowing and elegant, and every Londoner will appreciate the local knowledge brought to bear on the different topics elucidated, and the fidelity with which every scene is described. London is not a single city, but rather a confederation of cities. In its multifarious districts there is not only a division of labour, but a classification of society—grade rising above grade, separate yet blended—"a mighty maze, but not without a plan;" and, were we not accustomed to the admirable order that prevails, we should wonder how it was preserved. The regular supply of the various food markets alone is a truly wonderful operation, including all the necessities and all the luxuries of life; and it only ceases to astonish because it is familiar. How do the poor live, who rise in the morning without a penny in their pockets? How do they manage to sell their labour before they can earn the means of appeasing hunger? What are the contrivances on which they hit to carry on their humble traffic? These and similar questions are answered in this volume, and in detail. Thus we have ten divisions among the music-grinders, and seven among the crossing-sweepers. There are eight illustrations of the "Curiosities of Roquery," and some score of miscellaneous articles devoted to special pursuits of obscure and scarcely conceivable industry. Cheap bargains, the tricks of auctioneers, and the devices by which modern paintings are sold for the finest productions of the old masters, are graphically exposed. There are, too, sad stories of struggling industry, and of the severe trials of virtue placed in contrast with the heartless tricks of the vilest impostors. Indeed, there is much to learn from this book, of which the "oldest inhabitants" have no idea, and a perusal of it may protect thousands from being swindled. As a specimen of the style we make the following extract from the

GRAND ARMY.

I wonder whether the world needs to be told that there is a great battle fought in London every day. Such is the case, whether they know it or not—a real battle, and no paltry raid or affair of outposts, but a contest big with greater results, greater than most men have the wit to calculate. It is fought at considerable cost too, and remorseless shedding of ink, not blood. The forces engaged are tried and trusty men, and nearly one and all may be reckoned as troops of the line (and ruler). They are under marching order every day of their lives, and have to break up their bivouacs at an early hour in the morning, some almost as early as the dawn; these are the light infantry, and they march for the most part in Indian file, to their several positions on the field of strife; they may be considered generally as occupying the outposts, and not a few of them commence skirmishing as early as seven or eight o'clock in the day. The grand attack, however, of the combined forces, does not take place till ten—and up to that hour, and perhaps for a few minutes later (for the best soldiers miscalculate their distance sometimes) the troops are mustering in thousands and tens of thousands, from all points of the compass. From the north and the south from the east and the west, up to the time that bow-bells ring out ten, "the cry is still, they come." They come rushing on the iron road, at the heels of the fire-steed, from quarters, half a dozen, or a dozen, or a score of miles away; and they come in crowded chariots, crammed within and crowded without with their militant forces; and they come in myriads of marching foot, through highways and byways, through straight ways and crooked ways, through wet ways and dry ways, and through long ways and short ways—all flocking to take their stand around the Hugomout of commerce, the centre of which may be supposed to be the Bank of England. It may be remarked that, among this order of fighting men there are no cavalry: they want no horses; their chargers (and they are famous to a man for charging) are chiefly high stools of black leather studded with horse-hair. They wield weapons proverbially thirsty, and dripping all day long with gore, both black and red; yet they never go to loggerheads, though not infrequently they are forced to go to loganths; and then they are cheered on by Napier—not him of the Peninsula, but him of the pen, and the rods, and the bones. They sometimes do fearful deeds in self-defence with a dash of their weapon—with one scratch of its sharp point a single trooper shall shake down a proud house which has stood haughtily for generations, and crumble it to ruin, more hopelessly far than though it had been a target for all Napoleon's cannon. Another has but to point his weapon to the east or the west, and off at a signal go a hundred men and a thousand tons of goods under a cloud of swelling canvas, on a twelvemonth's voyage, to circumnavigate the globe. A third ways for a moment his goose-quill-spear, and incontinently a thousand iron machines, which had stood idle for months, start into activity, with a roar and a clatter, that never pause or relax for, it may be, half a year together. A fourth, with point of polished steel, makes a few cabalistic signs, and, lo and behold! no sooner does Poh-Chin-Ling, the millionaire of the Celestial Empire, get an inkling of it—which he does very soon—than he and his are in such a state of excitement and bustle, that their long tails are seen streaming hither and thither in the wind; and the pressure of business is such, that all possibility of a miserable debauch with opium is imperatively postponed till that barbarian Bull has got his tea. Such are a few of the common doings of the great Army of clerks who fight the fight of commerce every day in London, with the exception of some few other welcome days set apart for rest—the whole year through.

Those who are fond of spending their loose cash on pictures, bronzes, vases, and objects of vertu, would do well to read the article on "Auction Gangs," and what is termed the "knock out." The author states that brokers and others, of current respectability, belong to these swindling confederations, and that he has himself seen a valuable painting knocked down for a sum hardly covering the cost of the frame, which the present owner, one of the gang, would not part with for less than a thousand guineas. How the trickery is practised we have not space to explain, but must send the amateurs to the volume itself. "The News-boy's Day" is a spirited sketch, and should win a Christmas box for the members of the fraternity from all who read it. "Bubble Companies" contains valuable hints for those who have the mania of speculating in shares; and ladies fond of shopping and cheap bargains may save money by conning over "Pauf and Push." The fact is, that were we to particularise all the articles that are really sterling, we should have to pause on each of the 408 pages of which the volume is composed. Of its kind and character it may take its stand with the searching revelations of Mr. Mayhew, and we can give the book no higher praise; it would be unjust to accord it less.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPTIVE. An Authentic Narrative of Fifteen Years in the Life of WILLIAM JACKMAN. Sampson Low.

This work is of American manufacture, and a very clumsy production of the kind, quite unworthy of the countryman of the author of the admirable "Omoo" and "Typee." If a tale of adventure be well told we do not care to inquire too curiously whether it be true or not, wholly or in part. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and "Voyage Round the World,"

Miss Porter's "Sir Edward Seaward," and Melville's "South Sea Adventures" are books which, although of different merit, will always find favour among a large class of readers. But this "Australian Captive" appears to have been got up by some very dull American penny-a-liner, in order to take advantage of the rage for Australian books created by the discovery of Australian gold. There may, certainly, have been such a person as William Jackman, and he may have visited Van Diemen's Land, and been cast away on the north-west coast of Australia; but there is not a word in the narrative that might not have been composed by a person who had never travelled beyond the columns of a newspaper. The few statements with which a mass of pedantic verbiage and infamous puns are leavened, are, for the most part, ridiculous. For instance, Jackman pretends that, sleeping in the open air, he was attacked by a pack of dingoes; and a flaming illustration represents him beating them off with a club. The dingo, or wild dog, is an animal so timid that it will fly from the voice of a child. We have no doubt that this stupid forgery will be speedily consigned to the waste paper merchant, since trunk-makers have ceased to use paper spoiled by printing. But the United States, which can boast some of the most eloquent writers of the day, offer such extraordinary facilities for the publication of worthless books with attractive titles, that we feel bound to speak out plainly and to check the plague of stupidity whenever we have an opportunity.

COMMENTARIES ON THE SURGERY OF THE WAR IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS, FROM THE BATTLE OF ROBLICA, IN 1808, TO THAT OF WATERLOO, IN 1815, &c. Revised to 1853. By G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S. Fifth Edition. Henshaw.

Stamped with the authority of so great a name in operative surgery as that of Guthrie, this work certainly requires no encomium of ours to cause it to be read, and to take its place as a standard authority in every medical or surgical library. It would, indeed, be difficult to point to another man now living in the whole profession who has brought the experience of the great opportunities afforded by the Peninsular War to the improvements of the invaluable art of surgery; and in glancing at the contents of this volume, we can come to no other conclusion than that military surgery, in the able hands of Mr. Guthrie, made vast strides in advance of our previous knowledge; and which he has introduced, for the last quarter of a century at least, into the practice of civil surgery with the most beneficial results.

Before the Peninsular War, it was held to be impossible to remove the thigh without first tying the large or femoral artery; this practice Mr. Guthrie has improved with the best results. The first man seen alive in this country after amputation at the hip joint, was a patient of Mr. Guthrie's. In an improved method of treating the wounds of arteries, he entirely superseded the theory and practice of the great John Hunter; by which he has had the satisfaction of saving many lives that must otherwise have inevitably been lost. He first introduced into our hospital practice the improved plan of treatment he had followed during the war—in erysipelatous inflammation of the limbs, hospital gangrene, injuries of the head, wounds of the chest, wounds by musket-balls, fractures generally, and a long list of other injuries we cannot enumerate. He has likewise availed himself of those modern means for minute investigation which have thrown so much light on structure, as bearing on the nature of disease; and therewith improved our physiological and pathological knowledge.

This work must become pre-eminently useful, should the casualties of war again be witnessed in Europe. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that the distinguished author has liberally presented a copy of his book "to the library of every regiment in her Majesty's service, one to each naval hospital station, and one to the principal officer of the East India Company's Service in each of the Indian Presidencies."

As an evidence of the great enthusiasm which inspired our author in the prosecution of his noble investigations in the cause of humanity, and of his profession, even to his own pecuniary disadvantage, we give an extract from his "Preface." He therein states:—

On the termination of the war of 1814, I expressed in print my regret that we had not had another battle in the south of France, to enable me to decide two or three important, but doubtful points in surgery. The battle of Waterloo afforded the desired opportunity. Sir James McGrigor, then first appointed Director-General, offered to place me on full pay for six months. This would have been destructive to my prospects in London; I, therefore, offered to serve for three, which he was afraid would be called a job, although the difference between half-pay and full was under £60; and our amicable discussion ended by my going to Brussels and Antwerp for five weeks as an amateur. The officers in both places received me in a manner to which I cannot do justice. They placed themselves and their patients at my entire disposal, and carried into effect every suggestion. The doubts on the points alluded to were dissipated, and the principles wanting were established. Three of the most important cases, which had never before been seen in London nor in Paris, were sent to the York Military Hospital, then at Chelsea. The rank I held as deputy-inspector-general precluded my being employed. It was again a matter of money. I offered to do the duty of a staff-surgeon *without pay*, provided two wards were assigned to me in which the worst cases from Brussels and Antwerp might be collected. The offer was accepted, and for two years I did this duty, until the hospital was broken up, and the men transferred to Chatham.

The words placed in italics by ourselves led us to this conclusion, that, had Guthrie attained the good fortune to serve in the army of Napoleon, instead of that of Wellington, with such rare devotion to his profession, and merit of the highest order, he would have been now enjoying the greatest honours the state can bestow, instead of being abandoned to the reward of immortality only by the side of Hunter.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM. A Periodical for Young People. Edited by GRACE GREENWOOD. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

We seldom notice works of this class; but, we have been so charmed with the elegance and simplicity of the language of the "Little Pilgrim"—its high aim and generous sentiments—that we cannot forbear introducing it to our readers with a hearty recommendation of its pages to all who may be able to obtain a perusal of them. The talented editor has just returned to America after a lengthened visit to Europe; and it would be well for both countries were exchange visits to either country so full of pleasant memories as those stored up by Grace Greenwood—not hoarded for selfish ends; but preserved for generous dispersion among the young intellects of America.

From some excellent verses entitled "Salutatory," we extract the following:—

He has crossed the ocean surges, He has braved the tempest's roar, Still his pilgrim way he urges Till he pauses at your door. Timid knocking, till your firelight, Streaming on the darkness cold, Cheers him with its glad welcome, And his doubtful heart grows bold.	He not shy about discoursing Of the wonders he has seen; He will open all his budget If you let him once begin. He brings tears and he brings laughter, And some knowledge dropping after— Let THE LITTLE PILGRIM in.
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From a pleasing paper, "Countries I have seen," she invests several localities with a delightful interest by turning historical incidents and facts into graphic stories. Here is a bit from "The Story of William Shakespeare:—

Years went by, and the little William or Will, as he was called, grew in beauty and in knowledge. He was not as ruddy and robust as most English boys, but he was well-formed, active, and spirited. He had a broad, high brow, great deep, thoughtful eyes, and a mouth full of sweetness and pleasantness. Yet he was a strange, wayward, wilful boy, who never took heartily to work of any kind, and was never tired of reading poetry, plays, romances, and history. He loved to wander off alone in the fields and woods to listen to the winds and birds in the trees, and the ripple and laughter of brooks down rocks and glens; and he sometimes might have been overheard talking to himself, and singing snatches of wild songs. He would lie for hours on the banks of the Avon, watching the shadows and the clouds, or idly picking up grass and daisies, and flinging them on the little river, while he dreamed out beautiful plays and wonderful fairy tales. And in stormy winter nights, he would sit in the great chimney corner, and tell strange, wild stories to his brothers and sisters, till he made them laugh and cry, and sometimes huddle together, and cling about his mother with fright and horror. He was his mother's darling child. She only understood him, and knew all there was noble and beautiful under his faults and strange ways; yet she was, at times, almost frightened to see how much wit and cleverness and understanding the boy had. When sometimes his father would scold because William showed no inclination towards the wool business, or any business at all, and would say that the lad would "never come to any good," his mother would always answer with a good deal of spirit, "Our Will is sure to make some noise in the world yet, now mark my words, John!"

But the neighbours all shook their heads wisely, and said—"Mrs. Shakespeare is spoiling that boy, he'll never make the man his father is."

Then, there is a story of Miss Mitford's, fresh and pleasant as her own dear Swallowfield, and joyous, yet full of feeling as the merry laugh and wise speech of that excellent lady, whose works are ever twined with the dearest remembrances of our young days. From this and other stories we would gladly quote, but space forbids. Commending the work highly, welcoming it cordially, and wishing our Transatlantic sister an abundant measure of success, we take our leave of the "Little Pilgrim."

LEGENDS OF OLD LONDON. By JOHN YONCE AKERMAN. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

How rich in picturesque incident are the chronicles of our ancient City, is fully attested by the abundant use which has been made of these authorities by novelists and romance-writers; and the present "Legends" are a well-graced contribution to the stock. They are introduced by a lively picture of "London as it was and as it is," just to whet the appetite of the reader for the course of legendary lore. The wards of Farringdon, Cripplegate, and Cheap, have furnished four of the plots; and Southwark, once noted for its old inns and taverns, has supplied a fourth. There are four other "legends." They are full of stirring incident, glimpses of olden manners, and little pictures of old abode in the City, and bits of pleasant antiquarianism, such as might be expected from the varied literary attainments of the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. These illustrations aid the plots of the legends, without encumbering them; and this skillful use of the author's abundance of embellishment is evident in every page. A more agreeable book for "railway reading" we have not yet encountered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS.—There does not seem to have been an act in the reign of Queen Anne, but there is an act of George III. unrepealed; viz., the 21st Geo. III., c. 49, by which any place of public amusement or entertainment open on the Lord's day, on payment of money, is to be deemed a disorderly house or place, and punishable accordingly. The keeper of the place is to forfeit £200 for every Sunday he has it open; other parties, such as manager, president, master of the ceremonies, &c., connected with the place are to forfeit £100 (See the statute in "Burn's Justice," title "Disorderly House"). The Church of England, under its Supreme head the Pope, was connected with the State from time immemorial; but the statutes of Henry VIII., repealed by Queen Mary, and revived by Queen Elizabeth, took away the Papal authority, and put that of the Crown in its place.

Y. Q. Z.—An Earl's daughter is not a Lady in strict law, but by courtesy only; consequently, the proper legal description will be Anne, wife of John Smith, though "commonly called Lady Anne Smith" might be also introduced. A dowager Countess (being a Countess by marriage, and not in her own right), on marrying a commoner, loses her rank and privileges as a peeress; her still being called Countess is by courtesy only.

A DUNDEE SUBSCRIBER.—See "Short Short hand."

M. A. F.—A lady is not entitled to a crest, nor can a son inherit one through his mother. The husband of a lady who has no brother is entitled to bear on an escutcheon of pretence his wife's arms, which pass at her death, to her children, as a quartering. A husband cannot use the crest of his wife's family.

HERALDICUS.—All the children of an heiress are entitled to bear their mother's arms as a quartering. In the case submitted, E and F should carry their arms thus:—1st, the paternal coat; 2nd, the arms of A; 3rd, the arms of B; and, 4th, the same as first. E, having married a lady who is an only child, has her arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

JUVENIS.—The name of the applicant must be entered at the Horse Guards, and, in due course, his turn will come. When an officer dies in a regiment, those beneath him gain a step without purchase. The price of an infantry commission is £450. It is impossible to say how long an applicant may have to wait. A friend at Court is of great service.

EUPHROSYNE.—The Earl of Normanton has property in Hampshire.

X. X. X.—A Knight ranks as such all the world over. A noble of England, or France, or Germany has legally only the local rank of his own country; but Knighthood being an order common to all Christendom, its members have equal rights in all. A Knight is not entitled to bear a coronet.

RESTICUS.—His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; "My Lord Archbishop," and "Your Grace," are the proper forms of address.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—We do not find arms recorded to the name of Vinehall.

J. C. Bloombury.—The family of Fenwick is one of the oldest in England. John Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is a male descendant of the ancient stock, being great-grandson of the Rev. Edward Fenwick, vicar of Kirk Whelpington, whose pedigree from the Maldon line has been clearly proved. The Arms are—"Per fesse gu and arg, six martlets counterchanged." The Crest: "A phoenix in flames proper, gorged with a mural crown," with this Motto over it—"A Fenwyke! A Fenwyke!! A Fenwyke!!!." Motto below the arms: "A tousjours loyal," granted to Sir John Fenwick by King Henry V., when in France: the more ancient legend allusive to the crest of the phoenix was "Perit ut vivat."

A CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. Henry Chapman, of Churchfields, Greenwich, Kent, thinks he may be able, if applied to, to answer the inquiries about the Chapmans of Herts.

W. H.—Arms of Hewetson: "Az. three plumes of ostrich feathers arg. two and one." Crest: "A serpent bowed, his head in pale or holding in the mouth a garland of laurel vert."

S. G.—A Colonial Bishop should be addressed "My Lord," and spoken of as "his Lordship." The you ger sons of Barons are Esquires, and rank just above Baronets.

A CONSTANT READER.—The assumption of arms belonging to another family is illegal.

HERALDICUS.—Robert Pierrepont was created Viscount Newark 20th June, 1627, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull 25th July, 1628. His Lordship was a distinguished Cavalier Commander. His son, Henry, second Earl of Kingston, was made Marquis of Dorchester, 25th March, 1644; but died *s.p.m.* in 1680, when the Marquisate expired, but the Earldom devolved on his grand-nephew, Robert, whose brother Evelyn Pierrepont, fifth Earl, was created Marquis of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston, 29th July, 1715. His Grace was father of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and grandfather of Evelyn, second Duke of Kingston, who married the famous Miss Chudleigh, afterwards so notorious as Duchess of Kingston. The Duke died in 1778, when all his honours became extinct, the estates devolving eventually on his nephew, Charles Meadows, Esq., who was created Earl Manservants. The family seat was Holme Pierrepont, Notts. The Arms: "Arg. semée of cinquefoils gu. a lion rampant sa."

TOROS.—1. There is no legalised Herald's Office in Paris, nor French Heraldic Visitations. The Armorial Universel is a fine collection of French Arms. A copy is in the Library of the British Museum. 2. "A niece, the heiress of a bachelor uncle," *ex parte materna*, would not be entitled to use his arms as a quartering, unless her mother was the co-heiress, or heiress, of the said uncle. 3. A crest, to be legal, cannot be adopted without the authority of the Kings of Arms.

INQUIRER.—The Duke of Berwick was natural son of King James II., and his descendants can of course have no claim to the English throne.

A SPORTSMAN.—The custom of wearing scarlet in fox-hunting, is supposed to have had its origin in the circumstance of its being a Royal sport, confirmed by the mandate of King Henry II., who organised and equipped in the Royal livery of scarlet a corps for disturbing the foxes.

QUESTOR is correct as to the arms of Adam of Eddie, Perthshire.

K. D.—Any device of the character of armorial bearings is liable to be taxed. You may use any picture or design or ornament you please, without being subject to the tax, provided it does not bear an heraldic character.

A CORRESPONDENT.—Apply to a Proctor at Doctors' Commons as to the legality of the marriage of the minor A. B. It is too delicate a subject for us to express an opinion upon.

G. P.—Your daughter is clearly Miss. In fact she is, if an only child, heiress-general of your family, and is clearly before her advent.

T. S. A.—The preceding reply is applicable to this question: both ladies seem to us entitled to the designation of "Miss" (without the Christian name), each being the eldest daughter of her generation.

A CONSTANT READER.—Willis can be consulted at the Hereditary-office, Doctors' Commons, St. Paul's, for one shilling each. The cost of procuring a copy depends altogether on the length of the document.

J. T. H. Will find, by referring to the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage," the arms and supporters of Lords St. Leonards and Truro. The descriptions are too long to reprint in our Journal. An illegitimate son cannot legally bear arms until authorised by a grant from the Herald's College. The cost of such a grant is about seventy-five guineas.

M. E. F.—The Money-Kyrles of Homme House, Herefordshire, are the representatives of the Kyrles of Much Marcle, extinct Baronets, of which ancient family "the Man of Ross" was a descendant. The Collines of Wallford, near Ross, are immediately sprung from the family of that eminent philanthropist. We are not aware that Sir J. Kerrie Aberfeldy descends from him.

CANCER.—The reversing the colours is almost allowable. There is no work on the subject of Liveries.

A CONSTANT READER.—A widow and a married lady of equal rank have the same precedence.

GIURGEVO.

GIURGEVO is a town in Wallachia, about three miles distant inland from the Danube, at a point opposite Ruscuck—an important fortified town in Bulgaria. The town itself, though little else than a miserable collection of mud huts, contains a population of about 18,000. It is the port of Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, which is about fifty or sixty miles distant; and a principal dépôt for goods ascending and descending the Danube.

About thirty-five miles below Giurgevo, and equally distant from Bucharest, situate at about four miles off, once from the confluence of the river Argis with the Danube, is Ottenza—a fortified position of



SKETCH ON THE DANUBE AT GIURGEVO, OPPOSITE RUSTCHUK.

great importance, which has recently been the scene of sanguinary contests between the Russians and the Turks. In our last Number we stated that this village has not set down in the maps; but Mr. John Phillips, the geographer, has kindly sent us a Sketch, showing the exact locality of the place, which we this week engrave. It will be seen that it forms the north-east point of a triangle having the river Danube for its base; the longest side being about forty miles—*i.e.*, from Giurgevo to Bucharest; which is situated on a tributary of the Argis, forming a drain from the dismal swamp on which the capital of Wallachia is situated.

The following is the Russian bulletin of the battle of Oltenitza, published at Bucharest by Prince Gortschakoff, as an order of the day:—

On the 1st inst. the Turkish troops in considerable numbers left the camp at Turtukal, and occupied an island at the mouth of the river Argis. On the following day they passed over to the left bank of the river, and occupied the stone building of the quarantine establishment. On the report made by our advanced posts of Cossacks, I ordered General Dannenberg to take up a position near the village of Nutreni Fundoni, and to attack the enemy from that point. In the afternoon of the 4th he marched against the enemy, who had had time to entrench themselves. The quarantine building, armed with six pieces of cannon, formed the centre of their position, which was supported on the left by the river Argis, and on their right by the Danube. The Turks were, besides, protected by works and palisades. The right flank of the enemy was also defended by three batteries established on the right bank of the Danube, which at this place is only 212 toises in width. The left flank was protected by batteries erected on the island of the Danube. On our troops reaching within the distance of cannon-shot, the enemy opened a fire from all his guns, and even from some mortars on the right bank. Two of our batteries advanced to within a distance of 450 toises from the Turkish entrenchments, and returned their fire with great energy.



After an hour's well-supported firing they were able to approach within the range. The infantry, protected by the artillery, advanced rapidly towards the enemy's entrenchments, and, in spite of a destructive fire, penetrated even into the ditches. This bold and sudden attack threw the enemy's ranks into disorder; the cavalry took to flight, and precipitated themselves into the Danube. As our shells had caused two explosions in the quarantine building, the Turks hastily withdrew their artillery, and retired in disorder towards the steep banks of the river. The troops also retired from their entrenchments, and a part of them gained their boats. General Dannenberg having attained the object he had in view, of preventing the Turks from taking up an advantageous position on the left bank of the Danube, thought it prudent not to follow up his advantages, fearing that the losses which would be occasioned by the fire from forty pieces of cannon posted on the right bank of the Danube would not be compensated for by any advantage he might gain. The loss had, besides, been already very considerable. He consequently decided on returning to his former position. The Turks did not attempt to disturb his movements. The alarm which had been inspired in the minds of the Turks by the bold conduct of our troops was so great, that we were able to erect temporary hospitals for the wounded close to the quarantine building, protected by merely a picket of cavalry, for the Turks did not attempt to disturb them.

THE BLACK SEA, WITH THE ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPORUS.

Our Engraving gives a spirited view of the southern part of the Black Sea, near the entrance to the Bosphorus, with the Lighthouses and Castle which mark the opening to the latter. The Black Sea is said to have received its present name from the Turks, who, having been accus-



THE BLACK SEA.—BATTERY AND LIGHTHOUSE.—ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPORUS.

tomed only to the navigation of the Archipelago, where the numerous islands and their convenient ports afford many places of refuge in case of danger, found the traversing of such an open expanse of water—which is subject to heavy storms—very perilous;

and accordingly they expressed their fears by the epithet "black." The ancient Greeks, also, called it *axenos* (axenos, inhospitable). This sea, though subject to storms, and in the northern part frozen over in winter, is free from rocks; and the navigation in such times, though at-

tended with some difficulty, is considered to be perfectly practicable. The Turkish fleet has recently been cruising here, both with a view to practising the crews, and to guard the shores against sudden attacks on the part of Russia.



THE NEW IRON CLIPPER-BUILT SHIP "TAYLEUR," FOR AUSTRALIA.

NEW IRON CLIPPER SHIP "TAYLEUR," FOR AUSTRALIA.

WHEN the substitution of iron for timber as the material for ship-building was first successfully tried, it was justly regarded as tending to establish the supremacy of great Britain as a maritime power for ages to come. We have within our immediate reach ample stores of that material, which afford our builders the means of competing with those new countries, whose supplies of cheap timber it was feared would afford them an advantage over us. The extent, however, of the benefit conferred was not in the first instance sufficiently appreciated. The iron ship-builder is comparatively independent of locality in the carrying on of his trade. Wherever water can be found to float a ship, when completed, the builder who adopts iron as his material may erect his stocks and his workshops, protected by his isolation from the annoyance of those strikes and combinations amongst the men whom he employs, which are so frequently interfering with his competitor, the wooden builder, who is bound inexorably to the dear accommodation afforded in our seaports—inasmuch as there alone he can have a sufficient stock of timber to select from. One instance of this is the noble ship now under our notice, which has recently been launched from the building-yard of the Bank-quay Foundry Company, at Warrington, an inland place on the river Mersey, distant by water about twenty miles from the port of Liverpool.

The *Tayleur* is the largest sailing merchantman ever built in this country, and has been designed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, to form one of Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's celebrated White Star Line. She is 2500 tons new measurement, and will carry 4000 tons of cargo, on a draught of 21 feet. Her dimensions are:—Length of keel, 210 feet; rake forward, 15 feet 4 inches; stern-post rake, 5 feet; over all, with counter, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet.

Strength of construction, as well as model, has been especially attended to by her builder. Her frames are all of angle iron, five inches by three, and five-eighths of an inch thick, with reverse frames also of angle iron, three inches by three. They are fifteen inches apart amidships, and eighteen inches fore and aft. The girders which support her floorings are very massive. She has a tubular keelson two feet six by two feet, formed of half-inch plates; and two sister keelsons of the same dimensions. Her bilge is of angle iron; and her deck beams are nine inches deep, with bracket ends two feet in length. In a word, she is an amazingly strong vessel; and the workmanship in her is, throughout, of the very best description. With respect to her model, it is all that could be wished for in a vessel built to combine sailing qualities with large space for the accommodation of passengers. She is slightly hollow in her entrance, and sharp astern, with an ample floor, which will enable her to carry a large spread of canvas. There is thus every certainty that she will prove at once a fast sailer and a safe and comfortable vessel.

Although built as a three-decker, having a spar deck, the *Tayleur* is only intended to carry passengers on one—the main deck; and even on this she is only fitted up for about three-fourths of the number which she is capable of carrying, the remaining space being liberally given up by her owners to increase the accommodation afforded. That this is unusually great, is at once obvious, from the fact that her beam (40 feet) is 10 feet wider than that of the ordinary class of vessels engaged in the trade; thus allowing an increased space along the middle of the deck, between the rows of berths. She is also very lofty, and her ventilation is perfect. A shaft through her foretopgallant-deck; and four port-holes in her stern afford a constant current of air through the ship; and she has, besides, seven covered hatchways, with windows to open and close; and side-lights, about 8 feet apart, along her whole length, and opening into

every berth. She is divided into five compartments, to accommodate different classes of passengers—the fittings and arrangements in each of which are of a very superior description. A few cabin-passengers will be carried in the saloon on deck, for whom the accommodations in which are in no respect inferior to those provided by our first-class steamers.

In every respect, the *Tayleur* is the perfect model of what an emigrant ship ought to be for such a voyage as that to Australia. No expense has been spared in her construction, or in her fitting-up; and it can scarcely be doubted that she will prove herself worthy of the great skill, pains, and liberal expense which have been bestowed upon her.

THE STEAM-SHIP "STAG."

THIS fine vessel is one of three magnificent new steam-vessels, respectively named the *Stag*, *Elk*, and *Lynx*, now fitting out for the Glasgow and Belfast Royal Mail Steam Packet service. The mails between Scotland and Ireland have been conveyed by this route since July, 1849, with a regularity and convenience unknown before, when the mails between the two countries were carried in Government steam-vessels between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.

The service was undertaken by Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, and has been carried out by them, entirely free of charge to Government, by their steam-vessels employed for the conveyance of goods and passengers between these important districts of the two countries—thus conferring an important benefit on the community by their regularity and efficiency, and at the same time saving a large sum of money to the country every year by the withdrawal of the expensive and inefficient packet stations formerly maintained.



THE NEW STEAM-SHIP "STAG," FOR THE GLASGOW AND BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET SERVICE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 27.—Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.
TUESDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1834.
THURSDAY, December 1.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
FRIDAY, 2.—Battle of Austlitz, 1807.
SATURDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826. Belzoni died, 1823.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 11.0 A. 11.50	M. 11.55 A. 12.45	M. 12.50 A. 1.40	M. 1.55 A. 2.45	M. 2.10 A. 3.00	M. 2.35 A. 3.25	M. 3.00 A. 3.50

THE WAR OF TURKISH INDEPENDENCE.

Having despatched our own Artists and Correspondents both to Constantinople and to the Seat of War in Wallachia and Moldavia, we are enabled to announce as in preparation

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:
Containing a full Account and exclusive
HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS
ON
THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

An Equestrian Portrait of Omer Pacha.	Views of Slatina, Kalafat, Turtukai, &c.
Portrait of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander.	The Camp at Schumla.
Portrait of Prince Menschikoff.	The Russian Head-quarters at Bucharest.
The Attack on Oltenitza.	The British and French Fleets in the Bosphorus.
The Passage of the Danube at Widin by the Turkish Troops (Page block).	Omer Pacha's Camp at Night.
The Russians at Giurgevo.	Rejoicings at Constantinople.
Omer Pacha and his Staff.	Episodes of the War.
	Scenes in the Capital, &c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

THE aspect of the Eastern Question is considerably altered since we wrote last week on the subject. The "startling despatch" published exclusively by the *Times* on the 16th inst., recording the supposed capture of Bucharest by the Turks, and the flight of the discomfited Russian army towards Cronstadt, turns out to be utterly without foundation; and all hope of a speedy termination of hostilities, which such an event would have warranted, has vanished.

It appears by the various accounts from the seat of war, received in the course of the week—the principal points of which are given in another column—that the Turks, after blowing up their works at Oltenitza, have recrossed the Danube from all the points they had occupied on the left bank of the Danube, except at Kalafat, where a considerable force remains strongly entrenched; whilst, on the other hand, the Russians have been concentrating their forces in Wallachia and Moldavia, with the view of resisting further attack. In a word, actual hostilities are for the moment suspended; and, possibly, may not be renewed upon any considerable scale till after the winter.

In this crisis—more critical than any into which this transaction has hitherto entered—it behoves the Western Powers seriously to consider how far it may be imperative upon them, in the interests of European commerce, and in the larger interest of humanity, to interpose authoritatively between the contending parties, and to bring this most unseemly and unholy contest to a close. Indeed, in the course of the week, the organ of the Aberdeen Ministry has thrown out a hint of a disposition on the part of France to join Great Britain in some such measure; "a Treaty of Pacification" between the two Governments, to which the other European Powers should afterwards be at liberty to give their adhesion, being suggested as the proper course to adopt. Admitting the propriety—indeed, the absolute importance—of France and England no longer hesitating to join in a solemn declaration of the view they take of the war between the Czar and the Porte, and of the nature and extent of the aid they may be prepared to give to the latter; we do not concur in the form under which the *Times* writer proposes that this should be done. The "two memorable precedents" which he refers to—that of the Treaty of 1827, for the pacification of Greece; and that of the Convention of 1840 (not "quadruple treaty," as he erroneously describes it), for the pacification of the Levant—are clearly inapplicable. In both these cases the question was one of civil war between the Sultan and his subjects or dependencies. In the case of Greece, the high contracting parties undertook "to offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediatory offices, with the object of bringing about a reconciliation between that power and the Greek people;" and in a secret article, agreed amongst themselves upon the measures of force to be adopted in case of their mediation being refused. In the case of the Convention of 1840, there was no mention of "mediation;" nor did Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, "determine the terms" of accommodation between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. On the contrary, it set out by declaring that "the Sultan (who was a party to the Convention) had agreed with (*s'était entendu avec*) the other high contracting parties upon the conditions of arrangement which it was the intention of his Highness to offer to Mehemet Ali;" and then specified the nature of the assistance which the four contracting parties of the first part should give the Sultan in case those conditions of arrangement were resisted by Mehemet Ali.

In the case now before us there is no question of mediation or of conditions between a Sovereign and a portion of his subjects, or a rebellious vassal, but one of war between two independent sovereign states; a position in which it is perfectly open to any other independent state to lend its assistance to either of

the contending parties, either with or without conference and accord with any other state. Of course, under the existing circumstances, it would be extremely desirable—and, indeed, would follow as a necessary consequence of what has already occurred—that France and England should jointly offer their assistance to the Porte; and that they should agree with the latter as to the specific objects to be attained by aid of this co-operation, and the terms upon which peace with Russia should finally be agreed upon. But, to effect all this, there is no occasion for a conference of the Great Powers, either at Paris or London, as in the Greek question, or the Levant question; the precise rights of the contending parties being clearly defined by existing treaties.

But enough at present of points of etiquette and precedents. We can only express the sincere hope that the Governments of France and Great Britain may, without much longer delay, agree upon the terms upon which they shall propose to join Turkey in a treaty of defensive alliance; and that they will afterwards act upon it with vigour and success. There is a common Law of Nature far above diplomatic precedents and the etiquette of Courts; and by that Law, the State which obstinately engages in an unjust war, and perseveringly invades the rights and disturbs the peace of its neighbours, is denounced as a public wrong-doer, and a common pest.

"In the case of a nation," says Vattel, "which should make an open profession of trampling justice under foot, defying and violating the rights of others on every occasion she thinks proper, the interests of society would authorise all the other nations to unite together to repress and punish that state. In saying this, we do not at all forget the maxim already established, that it is not the business of nations to put themselves up as judges over one another. In particular cases—cases susceptible of the smallest doubt—we ought to presume that each of the contending parties may have some right on their side: the unjust conduct of the one which is in the wrong may be attributable to error of judgment, and not to a general contempt for the dictates of justice. But if, by its constantly declared policy, and a systematic course of conduct, a nation should show itself evidently in this evil disposition—if no right is held sacred by her—the safety of the human family demands that she should be repressed."

The annotator upon Vattel, in the edition before us (who subscribes himself with the letter D.), says, that with such an offending state, "repressing" is not enough; that it ought to be "destroyed" (*tuer*)—not physically, but morally—so far as to deprive it of the power of doing mischief in future; and we heartily agree with him.

We have received the following from an officer in the British service; and, at this time, when wars and rumours of wars are prevalent, recommend the statements and arguments of the writer to the earnest consideration of the Government and the people. The days are gone when it was customary to consider the soldier as a mere machine. At the present time he is looked upon as a human being, and it is the interest no less than the duty of states to make all proper and necessary provision for his comfort:—

"When the condition of any class of human beings may be benefitted by deviating from objectionable custom, it may seem inexplicable why perseverance in error should be adhered to. In vindication of absence of reform in nearly every Government department, the expense incidental to change is generally thrust forward as the insurmountable barrier opposed to the achievement of what is right. Based as the British constitution is, adherence to wrong must not be attributed solely to those from whom a revision of long-tolerated evils might be expected. In many instances the supposed power to redress grievances is extremely limited. To propitiate parties, the annual estimates laid before Parliament are framed with one grand object—that of showing a decrease in the Budget. So poor a subterfuge is unworthy of a great nation; but, in pursuance of this economical practice, no branch of the State suffers more than the army.

"Attention to the men's cleanliness, and interior economy when in barracks, not alone promotes health; but, by enhancing the desirability of their position, engenders content, and thence arises cheerful obedience to orders, and willing observance of all duties. The soldier, when in the field, never expects comforts which the poorest artisan may command. But when in quarters, why should he not participate in those advantages which are available to civilians in his own grade? Simply from the *inexpediency* of incurring expense! Men can bear much, and to the honour of the British soldier he does not complain of his personal inconveniences; but many at this very moment, writhe under the degradation to which their wives and children are subjected.

"The inconvenience—without touching on the immorality—of married women sleeping in the same room with from fifteen to perhaps thirty single men, elicited a warrant, allowing commanding officers to permit soldiers, legally wedded, to lodge out of barracks. Towards effecting this object, the family was allowed one penny per diem. The insufficiency of this sum, wherewith to find shelter, light, and fuel, was so manifest, that in the following year that amount was doubled, thereby giving the soldier 14d. a week as a means of rescuing his wife and children from the impurities of the barrack-room. Although this regulation was unquestionably intended as a boon, those who embrace it, become, in a pecuniary sense, worse off than before; since, how is it possible to procure a decent shelter for a family, and purchase coal and candle, for one shilling and two-pence per week? Respecting the daily pay, a man, if in mess, cannot save more than four-pence out of his one and-a-penny; and with that pittance he must feed and clothe perhaps three or more children, exclusive of his wife. Nothing, therefore, can be gleaned from that source towards defraying the expense of his lodging.

"On the other hand, what is the woman's position if living in Barracks? The commonly-received impression, that the wife of a private soldier is in point of rectitude lower than others of her own class, may possibly be urged. But if such be the case, by what agency has she been perverted from a better course? Many a girl has entered a barrack-room pure in mind and strong in virtuous resolve; but what can these avail where decency is con-

tinually set at nought, and female delicacy openly disregarded? A th curtain, partially enclosing a small space at the extremity of the apartment, alone separates her from the men. In the narrow space allotted, the soldier's wife must make her home. The only means whereby she can honestly add to her husband's pay, arises from the men's washing, averaging from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Even that is bestowed as a favour. No fuel is allowed, and in bad weather she must dry the clothes as best she may. It frequently happens that the men subscribe out of their own pockets for firing, to enable the woman to fulfil her task. Taking in needle-work is out of the question; for who would employ a sempstress destitute, from circumstances, of the means of fulfilling an order?

"At no period of the twenty-four hours—except when the men are on parade—is the soldier's wife exempt from the pollution of coarse language and revolting jokes, such as never should profane the female ear. But even that brief period is not at her own disposal. It must be devoted to the drudgery of her calling. A more unhappy position than hers cannot well be imagined.

"It has been shown that, to escape the humiliating turpitude consequent on living in such unrestrained freedom with the men, the alternative of dwelling out of Barracks is resorted to. In that case, the outlay for shelter must be defrayed from what is absolutely required to purchase food. If, on the other hand, the debasing companionship is tolerated as an unavoidable adjunct to the blessing of resting under a roof, is it surprising that women so situated should, ere long, become equally, if not more, corrupt than those with whom they perpetually associate? Human nature must be more perfect, before a different result can be looked for.

"And this dread ruin is wrought on thousands of our fellow-creatures, rather than Government should expend the money requisite for eradicating so foul a blot.

"At Woolwich, the Ordnance have taken better care of their own people. There, cottages—or, as they are termed, "huts"—are built expressly for the accommodation of married men. Removed from the loathsome necessity of being herded with the other sex, like beasts of the field, a well-disposed woman finds ample time for attending to her husband's comforts, together with his children's wants. She probably may obtain some remunerative employment from the officers' families, or others, in the neighbourhood. The system having worked so well with the Royal Artillery, why should not the benefit be extended to the Line? At every military station at home, and in the colonies, dwellings might be erected apart from the general barrack; and permission to reside therein be made dependent upon continuance of good conduct; and that such arrangements are not even commenced, is truly a slur on humanity.

"Thousands upon thousands of pounds are annually bestowed in Great Britain on charitable institutions; and even the "repentant sinner" can seek refuge in some asylum where he may find solace for the past, and prospect of amendment in the future. But, in the case of the soldier's wife, by culpable indifference to her welfare, she is compulsorily thrown amid never-ceasing temptation, and afterwards execrated and despised for becoming what a supine Government has made her.

"Is there not some member of the Legislature who would dedicate a portion of his time to a searching inquiry into this most notorious grievance? The recompense would amply repay the labour; and who, indeed, might not feel justly proud if, by perseverance and well-directed exertions, he ultimately succeeded in rescuing hundreds from misery and vice?

"So long as the control of the Barrack department is vested in persons who, neither by experience nor profession, can estimate the injury they inflict, so long must the abhorrent practices, now sanctioned, exist. They involve the total annihilation of all those attributes which Providence, for man's benefit, has so lavishly bestowed upon woman."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Prebendary Stalls*: The Rev. E. Huxtable to Wells Cathedral; Rev. R. W. Barnes to Exeter Cathedral. *Honorary Canonry*: The Rev. E. H. Gifford to Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. H. N. Barton to St. Ervan, Cornwall; Rev. N. A. Garland to Deal; Rev. G. Alston to Studland, Dorset; Rev. A. F. Sheppard to Lamplugh, Whitehaven; Rev. J. Nunn to Thordon, Suffolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. C. R. Hay to Thundridge, Ware, Hertfordshire; Rev. S. Rathleigh to St. Wen, Cornwall; Rev. J. S. Wasey to Compton, Berkshire; Rev. C. Taylor to Barnby-in-the-Willows, Nottingham. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. A. S. Powell to South Burcombe, Salisbury; Rev. A. E. Aldridge to Worton, Wiltshire; Rev. E. Neale to Rathmel, Yorkshire; Rev. F. Morse to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Rev. M. W. Gregory to Roade, Northampton. *Perpetual Curacy*: Rev. G. Hales to Birch, in Middleton, Manchester.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. John Baker, M.A., Master of Christ-church School, Oxford, has just been presented by his pupils with a copy of the illustrated edition of Wordsworth's "Greece," as a mark of his pupils' esteem and gratitude for his great kindness and liberality.

CHURCH-RATES.—A Correspondent contradicts the announcement made last week, respecting the return for Kettering. He states the true polling to be—194 against the rate, and 187 for it; the majority being only 7.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—On the 15th inst., Mr. Thomas Gilks, the well-known wood engraver, delivered an interesting lecture at the Amicable Literary Institution, Hackney-road, on the origin and progress of the above art. The lecture was illustrated by choice examples of the different periods, and gave a *resumé* of the history of the art. Mr. Gilks then glanced at the invention of printing, and its influence on wood engraving, and accounted for the apparent decline of the art, as shown in the inferior specimens of the early printed books, by the jealousy of the engravers, who thought their art was going to be ruined by type printing; so that the printers were compelled in consequence to get the cuts done by amateur engravers. The lecturer alluded to the first German Bible printed with cuts in 1480, as well as many of the most prominent early English books with wood engravings, and explained the marked distinction between the German and Italian styles of engraving, and brought the subject down to the times of Burgmaier, Cranach, and Albert Durer; giving a slight sketch of the career of the latter artist, as marking an important epoch in the progress of the art. Mr. Gilks concluded his lecture with some remarks on the great advantage of wood engraving over every other mode of illustration.

GILSTON HALL.—This interesting Elizabethan mansion (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 480) has recently been taken down, and the materials have been sold, including some richly-stained windows. The hall was once the property of Mr. Plumer Ward, author of "Tremaine," &c.

NEW MINING SCHOOL.—The important mining county of Cornwall, alive to the full importance of increasing the amount of scientific knowledge amongst those who are engaged in the direction of underground works, and in the construction of the pumping and other machinery (which becomes much more complicated with the increasing depth of the mines, has resolved on the foundation of a Mining School. A county meeting has been held at Truro, at which the members of Parliament and all the gentlemen of the county attended; when a committee was appointed to consider the organisation of the school upon a liberal plan, capable of gradual extension.

POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the seat of war upon the Danube is contradictory. The retreat of the Turks across the Danube has left the two hostile armies in nearly the same position as that of last month, with the exception of Kalafat, in Lower Wallachia, where a strong Turkish detachment was left. Kalafat has been recently fortified with entrenchments and fieldworks: it possesses a secure communication with Widdin, and can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omer Pacha may decide on throwing across the river.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, states that Omer Pacha has received orders to continue the war with energy; but the latest telegraphic despatches received, state that the Turks are withdrawing from Kalafat, in obedience to superior orders from Constantinople. The advance of the Russians from Krajova on Kalafat is confirmed; and it is believed that the bulk of the Russian troops are marching into Lesser Wallachia. It is probable that, after having compelled the Turks to retire across the river at Oltenitza, Prince Gortschakoff may have resolved to direct his operations against Kalafat, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentrated between Oltenitza and Bucharest; and that his operations have been anticipated by the retreat of the Turks.

Up to the 14th no English or French ships of war had gone into the Black Sea. It is said that diplomacy is again at work, and that the Ambassadors having advised the Sultan that no hostilities of any serious kind be undertaken at present. Fuad Effendi has been sent to the army upon this mission. It is again asserted that Prince Gortschakoff intends attacking the Turks, and that he has been lately instructed by his Government to conduct the war with energy and perseverance; but if it be true that the Turks have retreated from Kalafat, he will probably be satisfied with holding military possession of the Principalities, and will not attempt to carry the war across the Danube.

It is said that the son of Prince Vologides of Wallachia, has been arrested and sent in chains to St. Petersburg, for having carried on a correspondence with Omer Pacha, and for having informed the Turkish General of the movements of the Russian army. Six Boyards are said to have been sent to Siberia. They were found guilty of the same crime. The Wallachian Militia have been incorporated with the Russian regiments.

From Jassy we hear that the Russians have levied recruits from the inhabitants of the town and its environs. They captured and pressed into their service a number of Jews, who offered money for their discharge, and who were consequently released. In the Russian camp there are frequent executions of would-be deserters.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, speaking of the want of money in Turkey, says:—

Although the troops and the employés are always regularly paid, the scarcity of money is extreme; there is a total absence of small coin for the most ordinary wants of life; the exchange on the pound sterling has risen to 133 piasters (33f. 25c.), and it is feared that it will rise still further.

The medical men prove themselves to be the best correspondents, from the seat of war, as witness the following Bucharest letter of the 11th, which has appeared in a Vienna weekly medical journal:—

My letter of the 4th was written under the impression that we had 2000 sick, among whom were many wounded; and, unfortunately, my statement was correct. The conflicts of which mention was made supplied us with 1000 wounded men, and cost many staff-officers their lives. From Kalarasch, Oltenitza, and Giurgevo came most of our wounded: the camp and the marshes have supplied us with cases of cholera, intermittent fever, typhus, and inflammation of the lungs—all which complaints are on the increase. As at first there was a great want of the means of transport, wounded men are still brought in. The waggons of the country are so infamously built that they often break down under the weight of a "whole" soldier, and the transport carriages of the Russians were not in sufficient numbers. The wounded were brought from Giurgevo in large waggons, each of which contained six men, one lying on the other—head to feet, and feet to head—a layer of maize straw forming the partition between them. To each vehicle was attached a so-called "telega," a carriage made of two ladders, in which reclined a seventh patient. The cold is increasing, and consequently the men are frequently brought in with frozen fingers and toes, and gangrenous wounds. To judge from the wounds, there must have been more cutting and stabbing at Kalarasch and Oltenitza, and more use of fire-arms at Giurgevo. The skirmishes and less severe outpost fights must be unceasing, as small gangs of newly-wounded men come in continually. To-day, the 14th, all the materials for surgical field-services have been brought in, which is always a sure sign of some more important strategic operation being about to take place. We see wounds enough to convince us that blood must have been freely spilled on the banks of the Danube. Among the wounded brought in last night were Arabs and Turks—bronzed, haggard, half-starved looking fellows, clothed in rags, with their feet wrapped in strips of coarse fur, and dirty beyond description. For the last three days, the roads from Moldavia have been covered with advancing troops. The native militia and the native medical men have been mixed up with the Russians, with whom they are in the field. The strongest detachment went to Kalarasch, and the greatest supply of provisions to Giurgevo. Since the departure of the noble Hospodar Stirbey, the population have been much cast down, but the "Muskai" (Russians) are vivacious enough, and eager for war.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

The special military correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing from Turtukai on the night of the 4th, gives the following details of the battle which took place that day at Oltenitza:—

This day (Nov. 4), I hope, will be memorable, as on it was fought as gallant an action as history can record. During the morning not a soldier of the Russian force was to be seen. The whole country was scanned by eager eyes straining themselves through every imaginable species of telescope, binocle, jumelle, &c. They, however, failed in detecting aught but an empty village, and an open plain. Later a cavalry picket was discovered, which led people to suppose that they were not quite alone—a supposition most fully realised afterwards; for, at about twelve, or half-past, the Russians gradually led out their forces on the plain. Twelve guns were placed as a battery of position, at about 1200 or 1300 yards from the quarantine station. Two bodies of infantry—it remains to be known whether they were regiments or battalions—placed themselves under cover in a wood on the right of the guns—their right. On their left rear were two more bodies of infantry, and on their left two more. Supposing them to be of 1000 each, it would give 6000 men, which is not an improbable number.

On the Russian left were three regiments of cavalry echeloned out of range, each having two guns. There was likewise a body of Cossacks, to the amount, perhaps, of 600. The batteries were worked by some 300 gunners, giving a total of—at the medium calculation of the infantry—8900 men in the field.

The Turks, if their report is to be trusted, had in the entrenchment three battalions and two companies, amounting to 2400 men; add the gunners, 150, and the irregular cavalry as many more—2700 men.

On looking at the above numbers, with the recollection of the troops as they were in the field, the Russian force appears undervalued. Be that as it may, at one p.m. the Russian artillery opened its fire, and was replied to by the guns of the entrenchment, the guns of the battery at the eastern end of the entrenchment before described, and by the guns on the right bank of the river. The cannonade was kept up most vigorously on either side. The Russians had their battery of position accurately spaced, each gun being placed at an equal distance from its fellow—the fruits of good drilling. Their practice, as far as could be judged from this bank of the river, was most excellent, their shells bursting beautifully. They opened at a long distance, it is true; but the guns were no pop-guns to gallop with cavalry, but 12-pounders, such as are usually employed in similar circumstances. The remainder of the artillery appeared to consist in the cavalry guns, or horse-artillery, but attached in pairs to regiments of cavalry, as was formerly the case in most European armies. Two of these guns took up as flanking a position as the Argish river would permit them, but could not have caused much damage as enfiladers. On the Turkish right the other four guns opened on the entrenchment. At 2 10 p.m. the Russian artillery exploded one of the Turkish ammunition-waggons, or limber-boxes. At 2 15 p.m. the infantry made their appearance from the Turkish left, emerging from under cover of the wood, which they had most judiciously occupied. This attack was seconded by the advance of the infantry on the (Turkish) right of the battery of position, and by the other regiments from the village. The chief attack, the serious one rather, being on the left flank of the entrenchment where it met the river—the only portion not properly completed. Their advance was steady; the Turks plied the firelock vigorously; and after the enemy had got up to perhaps fifty yards, they turned, and beat a retreat to their snug little quarters in the wood. They must have been very severely handled, as they were close under the muzzles of the musketry, whose every bullet surely found its billet. Just as they advanced, a second and a similar explosion took place in the entrenchments—sadly inopportune, as was doubtless thought by the Turk. The Russian artillery redoubled its fire, and the cannonade recommenced fiercely. It should have been stated that the battery of position had come up to about 650 yards, their shot reaching occasionally to the hitherward side of the Danube. About 3 10 p.m. a second attack of infantry was launched at the unfortunate little entrenchment, encompassed on three sides, as it appeared, by its enemies. Skirmishers were duly thrown out; and, on a close approach, were recalled. Be it understood that the infantry ad-

vanced in columns on both occasions close to quarter-distance—very ridiculously, it is thought; though of course, the world must bow to the superior knowledge and experience of such a military nation as Russia. The columns had not advanced many paces when they appeared overwhelmed with the infantry fire of the entrenchment, and the artillery fire of a battery on the right bank. They were thrown into the most complete disorder, and retired utterly discomfited. Again their artillery opened, and drove tunnels into the entrenchment, and continued firing for half an hour. On the retreat of the infantry, through the glass their dead could be seen in numbers strewn the ground. There could be no mistake about it, as there were hundreds of pairs of eyes that saw them, with or without the assistance of the telescope. A hearty cheer from the entrenchment gave vent to the good spirits of its gallant defenders. It was echoed by one from this side by the united voices of the chief's staff and *posse commutatus*. The Turkish force was commanded by Halil Pacha, as Lieutenant-Colonel in the service, who, upon his presenting himself to Omer Pacha, was made a full Colonel. One of General Prim's Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Detente, was present in the action, and escaped unhurt. The Commander received a slight wound in the hand. The report of the killed on the Turkish side is only 20; but this was an hour or two after the action, and many, who were then simply wounded, have since, poor fellows, left this scene of trouble.

This morning (5th) it is stated that 1000 stand of arms have been taken. One-half of the eleventh division of the *corps d'armée* contains the 21st Selimginski and 22nd Takut—they have four battalions, each active. The numbers in the calculations above are therefore below the reality.

The *Globe* says:—

According to private accounts, which we had previously received, the apparent rashness of the Russians was occasioned by a skilful *ruse* of the assailed party. Their first discharges of artillery and musketry were made without ball and with blank cartridges. This induced on the part of the Russians a miscalculation of the effective range of the Turkish artillery and musketry. But so soon as the enemy fairly ventured themselves within distance for doing full execution, the Turks opened a murderous fire upon them, their riflemen having previously been instructed not to waste their Minié bullets in indiscriminate volleys, but to aim at the officers, which they did accordingly, with the effect already known.

The *Cronstadt Zeitung* of the 11th has the following:—

The fighting goes on day and night, but the Turks have not succeeded in forcing the Russian lines. Every twelve hours, when the outpost lines have been changed on both sides, the work of blood recommences with renewed vigour. The front ranks of the Turks are mostly Arabs, with dark faces and eyes of fire, which, however, do not disturb the equanimity of the Russians.

HOSTILITIES IN ASIA.

The bulletin of Prince Woronzow, the Russian Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian army, giving an account of the capture of the fortress of St. Nicholas (Chevkedzy) by the Turks, naturally speaks lightly of the strength and importance of the position, although its loss seriously affects the Russian communications with the Georgian provinces. St. Nicholas is situated at an angle of the coast, within a few miles of Batoum, which commands the Russian frontier at its maritime junction with the Turkish territories. The Turkish despatches state the number of the enemy killed at 1000, besides reporting the capture of 2000 muskets and four pieces of artillery. The importance which the Russians themselves attach to the latter position is sufficiently apparent from Prince Woronzow's admission that the fort contained a large dépôt of provisions—and, he might have added, a large dépôt of arms. "It was judged necessary," says Prince Woronzow's bulletin, "to maintain it as long as possible, in order to be able to remove the provisions. There was no time for so doing; and the detachment left there, having been suddenly attacked, could neither resist nor retreat, and fell with honour. Of the troops which were in this fort, only about thirty soldiers and three officers succeeded in cutting a passage through the enemy's ranks, and arrived at Ozourghet. The two pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Turks, and all the stores found in the place were burnt by them." The General afterwards adds—"It is painful for me to commence my report of our hostilities with the Turks by this event so unfortunate for us; but it remains for us to hope in the future, and to say, as in 1812, *God will punish the aggressor*!"—a prayer which, it has been well remarked, must, to the inmost soul of the Czar, sound painfully like a malediction.

A march of about fifty miles from St. Nicholas would place the Turkish army in communication with the bands of Schamyl, and would completely cut off the Russian forces in Georgia from access to the Black Sea.

FRANCE.

Count Walewski has left Paris, on his return to resume the duties of his post in London. The two Governments of France and England, remain, as formerly, in a complete unanimity of opinion respecting the interests of the Western Powers and of Europe in the dispute which is now convulsing the East.

It is announced that the reduction of the duties on wrought iron imported into France by the maritime zone about 10 per cent., and the duties on cast iron by about 30 to 40 per cent., from the former rate, has been resolved upon by the French Emperor, solely from a view to the national interests of that country, and not as the result of negotiation with any foreign power. The effect of this measure seems to be to equalise the duties on foreign iron by reducing them to the rate previously levied on Belgian produce only. And a similar measure has been applied to coal, the duty having been lowered in the restricted zone from 5d. to 3d. per hundred kilos. The duty of five francs a ton levied on sea-coal in the French ports has long acted as a restriction on manufacturing prosperity, and a tax on social comfort. The duty, by the recent decree, will be reduced to three francs; and it is hoped that, before long, it will disappear altogether. The reduction of the duties on coal and iron is a new proof that in the Council of State, charged with the preparation of these measures, and in the mind of Louis Napoleon himself, there is a disposition to relax the prohibitive system of France. It appears, that all the exertions made by France up to this time have only secured one third of the quantity of corn required to make up her average consumption, and the Government has fairly told the country that it must look for relief in this emergency to no other source than to the natural operations of trade. The price of corn in France is about as high as it is in England; and the distress in many of the rural districts is augmented by the failure of the vintage, the destruction of vines by the prevalent disease, and the great rise in the value of wines of all descriptions. In the south of France the olive crop has not been favourable, and even the produce of the silk-growers is below the average. But work is abundant, and wages are high; and the general welfare of all classes cannot fail to be promoted in one way or another by the Imperial decrees which have given cheaper iron and cheaper fuel to the country.

Letters from Vienna state that, during the interview which the Duke of Nemours had at Frobsdorf with the Count de Chambord, he treated him not only as a cousin, but as his Sovereign; and, in addressing him, made use of the words "Sire" and "Roi." On seeing about him the chiefs of the Legitimist party, who have not quitted the Count de Chambord since 1830, the Duke de Nemours observed that he was too happy to see him surrounded by personages who had proved their devotedness and fidelity to the Royal House of France.

The Duchess of Orleans is said to have given her adhesion to the fusion, against the counsel of her adviser, M. Thiers. To facilitate the restoration of the Bourbons, an alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the Eastern question, is earnestly desired by the Legitimists.

The Prince de Joinville was preparing to proceed to Lisbon to pass the winter, but has changed his mind in consequence of the death of the Queen Donna Maria.

It is said that several Miguelites have already left with the object of getting into Portugal. There is no chance of success in the event of such an attempt being made.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday, without any cause assigned, except that Consols had declined in London. The Three per Cents opened at 74f. 5c., fell to 73f. 90c., and closed at 73f. 95c. for the end of the month.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Fontainebleau, where they are entertaining the foreign Ministers and a brilliant party.

PORTUGAL.

By the *City of London* steamer we have advices from Lisbon to the 19th inst., which confirm the intelligence of the melancholy death of the Queen of Portugal, who died suddenly on the 15th inst., a little after noon, after giving birth to a male infant, who did not live to see the light. Her Majesty had been in good spirits until eleven o'clock on the previous night. A Council of State was immediately held, and the King Consort, Don Fernando, sworn in as Regent for his son, Don Pedro V. The King Consort's assumption of the office of Regent was well received by the people. The Regent continued the Saldanha-Magalhaens Cabinet in power; and no fears were entertained for the tranquillity of the country.

The Queen's funeral procession was to commence two hours after the *City of London* left Lisbon, on the 19th inst. Her Majesty's sudden

death has been deeply felt by all classes in the capital. The funeral would be generally attended by Portuguese, as well as English merchants.

The Princess of Joinville, the late Queen's favourite sister, had a severe shock upon hearing of her Majesty's sudden death, when she entered the Tagus with the Prince, on board the *City of London*, twenty-four hours after it had taken place.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Bermuda to the 3rd inst. Since the last report, the following persons have been carried off by the epidemic:—At St. George's Island: Lieutenant G. S. Anson, 56th Regiment; October 11th, Assistant Commissary-General, H. F. Oriel, aged 55; October 14th, Mr. Falconer, M.A., in charge of the Hamilton Academy; and October 27th, Margery, wife of Dr. Hunter, M.D., Mayor of St. George's, aged 23. At Boaz Island: October 25th, Martha Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Jervis, R.N., aged 18. A private letter says:—

We are still in a state of great excitement about the fever. It has reached Ireland Island (the most western of the group), and for the last fortnight has made severe ravages. The natives still escape, and the fever is chiefly confined to the soldiers and convicts. Every one agrees that this is the very worst type of yellow fever. The Receiver-General of Bermuda has lost his wife, Mrs. Smith, of consumption. This summer has been extremely hot, the warmest remembered, and is still very oppressive. The garrison is fearfully cut up; the 90th Regiment have lost six officers and twenty-one sergeants; the Artillery, three officers; the Engineers, two officers. As to the privates, they have lost some hundreds. We have had five Governors of this colony this year, and expect a sixth before the end of it.

We have letters from Kingston (Jamaica) to the 3rd inst. The question of import duties remained unsettled. The House of Assembly had deferred the passing of the bill until a Committee should make its report.

AUSTRALIA.

The following extracts from letters dated Sydney, June 25 and June 29, will be read with interest:—

Society has recovered its tone, and the general pursuits of industry are followed just as they were before our great discovery. Prosperity attends every man who keeps from drink, whether he be capitalist or labourer. The "working-classes," as they are erroneously termed, are, indeed, somewhat independent; but as far as my observation extends—and I have opportunities of mixing with every class of people—there is nothing unwholesome in that independence. What we chiefly require, is greater facilities for settling down; which, under the present land-laws, is very difficult. The monopoly which the squatters have of the best land in the country operates in a way which may turn out very dangerously. The towns are choked by a population which ought to be scattered in the interior, and would be so scattered if opportunity were afforded for the investment of golden gains in real estate. But this being next to impossible, the money which is earned by the labouring population is squandered to a great extent in drinking and in other extravagances. Nothing can exceed the luxury of dress which the females indulge in, and the drapers and milliners are here in a paradise of profits. The most ridiculous sums are in some instances given for articles which, when sold to regular customers, only fetch a moderate percentage on invoice price, but which the successful digger insists upon paying for *en prince*. The willing draper is not backward in humouring his fancy, and a shawl or silk dress worth £5 is charged £15, the purchaser being thoroughly convinced that the former figure could not buy anything but rubbish.

Our domestic arrangements are certainly in an unsatisfactory state. It is almost impossible to obtain good servants; and the idle and purse-proud misses who condescend to accept situations, merely do so for their own temporary convenience, having no idea in the world that, in taking wages, they are subjecting themselves to control. Not they, indeed; and the slightest word from "the missus" which does not square with their notions of personal dignity, is met by an immediate warning; so that those who are sensible enough to handle their own saucepans and ply their own brooms, very generally dispense with housemaids. I fear this inconvenience is a permanent one. We have tried to supplement the want, by importing Chinese boys; but it is a melancholy thing to see these poor pagans clumsily setting about those unnameable offices which only female hands know how to fill; and as no one ever dreams of sending for poor John Chinaman's wife—and as yellow skins and high cheek-bones are not relished by the fair—great social and moral evils are the inevitable result. The Chinese importation is, however, at an end: as a commercial speculation, the chartering of vessels to Amoy, and the selling of their living cargo in Sydney (under pretence of the payment of passage-money), has turned out unprofitable; and we have now made up our minds to depend upon English immigration. Let Mrs. Chisholm and Lord Shaftesbury spare no exertions in sending out single women: tens of thousands are required; too many cannot come.

Turning from domestic matters to gold, I may report that our mines continue to yield freely in proportion to the number of diggers congregated at the various gold-fields. We hear, however, of no extraordinary instances of luck; steady and experienced diggers turn out their ounce of gold per man per week; and, now and then, a particular claim yields twenty or thirty ounces to the party working it during the same period. We consider, however, that, pending the new arrangements which are in contemplation for the future management of the gold-fields, matters are in abeyance; and the winter floods, which have commenced on a great scale. Favourable reports have been received from the Rev. Mr. Clarke respecting the gold-bearing qualities of the northern gold-fields of our own colony; and towards the south more attention is being paid to the Adelong Creek and the Braidwood diggings. Our export of gold is valued now at £3,727,649 10s.: being 1,350,757 ounces, at 70s. The price has been very steady at £3 17s. to £3 17s. 6d. for Mount Alexander gold; the produce of our own colony is quoted £3 15s.

The arrival at Melbourne of large consignments of American flour has reduced the price to £20 a ton for the finest qualities. The probability is, that this article will fall considerably lower during the next month. Dairy produce and fruits, vegetables, &c., are still very high. Butter sells at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; milk, 1s. per quart; meat, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; sugar, refined, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; and brown, 5d. to 8d. Rents continue enormous, and are likely to rise. Land within the boundaries of the city fetches very high prices, and is sold and resold at an advance from week to week. For many years to come, every available inch within ten miles of Sydney must inevitably be in demand; and the best way of making a rapid fortune is to buy allotment, which are being offered at auction from time to time. At Melbourne, the rage for land speculation is at its height. A curious instance occurred the other day. Mr. Wentworth had some property in the heart of the town of Melbourne, which was valued two years ago at £2000. He sold it some months back for £20,000, payable in instalments over a length of time. The other day the identical lot was again put up, and realised £63,000. Similar instances might be adduced *ad infinitum*; and I do not yet see any reason to anticipate a collapse, though the time must come when the top will be reached.

At Melbourne the most extravagant speculations in town lots and houses have been carried on, and a few knowing ones have cleared immense sums of money. The *Argus* and *Morning Herald* have been going ahead at such a tremendous rate that every scrap of paper in the colony is consumed; and one of the worthy proprietors of each paper is permanently established in a boat in Hobson's Bay, looking for the arrival of ships, and snapping up *a penny* every available sheet of demy or double demy at any price. The *Argus* boasts a circulation of 11,000, and spends £20,000 a year in paper alone.

Zinc houses are advertised for sale in the Melbourne papers, "suitable for offices or dwellings," 10 feet by 15 feet 6 inches in the clear. A hut with five rooms in it lets for £8 s. a week, and so on. A man refused £15,000 the other day, cash down, for a little store which might have cost £1000 to put up six months ago.

The Yankees are becoming numerous in Melbourne, and they have determined to celebrate Independence Day next week.

In Sydney we have a good many of our Californian cousins; but they soon "slope" down south, the metropolis being far too steady-going a place for them.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.—The peasant continues deprived of all protection but that of the customary law (*la loi coutumière*): he may be dragged from his family, from his commune, although that be recognised by the law; he may be made a servant. The lord has the right to have him dogged, only not to death: he has the right to imprison him in a *maison de police* for disobedience. He may condemn him to military conscription, or pack him off to the mines of Siberia, at his own expense. In the two latter cases, the serf at least becomes free. Lastly, it is an established and constant practice to sell serfs—if not separately, at least by family. No land need be given to the peasants, except just enough to allow them to vegetate miserably. The lord is under no obligation to his servants beyond supplying them with just enough food and clothing to prevent them perishing of hunger and cold.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—In a paper laid before "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Insane" (instituted by the late Earl of Shaftesbury) a statistical account of 2392 cases of recovery, under the care of Sir Alexander Morrison is given. In 1423 of these cases the causes of the disorder are given, of which the following is a summary:—In 386, hereditary disposition existed; 181, intemperance; 172, pregnancy, child-bearing, abortion, lactation, &c.; 116, disappointment, reverses, embarrassment, losses, and privation; 76, religious excitement; 62, grief; 50, disappointed affection; 43, anxiety and vexation; 39, terror; 53, epilepsy; 23, falls, blows on the head, &c.; 3, paralysis; 219, causes of more rare occurrence. Of the remaining cases, for which no cause was assigned, the disorder had previously occurred in 270.



THE CHETHAM MEMORIAL, AT MANCHESTER.

STATUE OF HUMPHREY CHETHAM.

HUMPHREY CHETHAM was the greatest benefactor of his time to the town of Manchester. He was born in 1580, being the third son of Henry

Chetham, of Crumpsall, gentleman, and is described by Fuller in his "History of the Worthies of England," as "dealing in Manchester commodities sent up to London, and signally improving himself in piety and outward prosperity. He was a diligent reader of the Scrip-

tures, and of the works of sound divines, and a respecter of such ministers which he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere. He was made High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1635, and discharged the place with so great honour that very good gentlemen of birth and estate did wear his cloth at the assize to testify their unfeigned affection to him."

Few persons can be found who are fit to be compared with Humphrey Chetham in the exercise of benevolent regard toward the poor. In his life-time he took up and maintained twenty-two boys to be educated and apprenticed to trades, so as to be able to support themselves by their learning, skill, and industry. By his will he raised the number to forty, bequeathing £7000 for the purchase of an estate, the profits of which were to be applied to the support of his newly-formed charity. The conditions of election to the privilege of his benefaction were, that all be children of poor but honest parents, not illegitimate, nor diseased, lame, or blind when chosen: and the age of admission was not to be under six years, and at the age of 14 they were to be apprenticed.

He bequeathed, also, £1000 for the purchase of books for a library, for the use of all who wished to improve themselves by reading: and £100 for a suitable building to receive them. And, for the augmentation of such library, he left the residue of his personal estate (after the payment of certain legacies) amounting to more than £2000.

The value of this property has now so much increased as to be sufficient to educate, maintain, and clothe 100 boys: and the library which was thus begun contains, at the present time, more than 23,000 volumes of the best works in theology, history, Greek and Latin classics, natural history, and miscellaneous literature.

The charge of this institution is in the hands of 24 fellows, under a charter of incorporation dated 10th November, 1665.

The will of Humphrey Chetham is dated 16th December, 1651. He died at the place of his abode, Clayton, near Manchester, 20th September, 1653, in the 73rd year of his age, and was embalmed; and on the 12th of October buried in the chapel at the east end of the Collegiate Church, in Manchester.

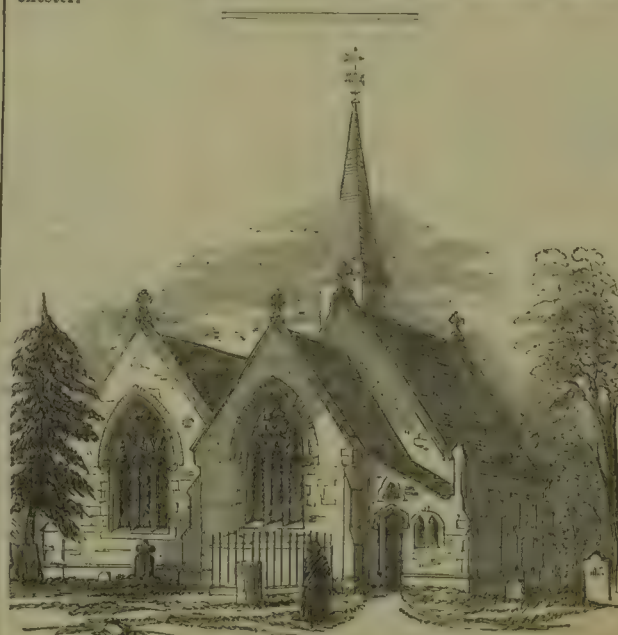
In Dr. Hibbert Ware's "History of the Foundations in Manchester," we find the following observations:—

It is very much to be regretted—and, indeed, not very creditable to the towns which have obtained such singular advantages from his charities—that there is no monumental inscription—not even the smallest memorial—to point out the place wherein his remains have been deposited. Standing in the dining-hall, amongst the poor children, or contemplating his bounty and munificence from the cells of his extensive library, one might exclaim, as in the instance of the illustrious architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, "Si monumentum quaris, circumspice!" but it savours somewhat of ingratitude to the individual himself, as well as negligence of the proper force of example to future generations, that the virtues of such a charitable mind should not be set in their proper light, and held forward for imitation. Memorials of this kind are not designed to exalt the virtues of the dead, but to evidence the piety of the living.

This reproach has just been removed; for the magnificent Statue represented in our Engraving is the pious gift of one who, in early life, was a recipient of Chetham's bounty; and who, after vainly endeavouring to enlist others who had been in like manner benefited, in the work of erecting a suitable memorial in honour of their benefactor, at length determined to undertake the whole himself.

It would be but justice to the high-minded motives of this gentleman, as well as gratifying to the public, if more were known respecting him than we are able to communicate: but his name is kept secret, and must remain so for some length of time. It would be painful to him if it were disclosed.

The Statue has been very ably executed by Mr. Theed, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; and has been placed in the cathedral at Manchester. The figure of Chetham is in an easy sitting attitude, with a scroll of paper in the right hand; and the head, which is characterised by considerable expression, has been copied from a well-authenticated portrait on panel. The costume is that of the seventeenth century; and, at the foot of the pedestal is a boy in the dress worn by those who receive their education in the school. The group is a graceful composition, and a very interesting memorial of the munificent benefactor of Manchester.



FRIERN BARNET CHURCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH POLITICAL MARTYRS.

On entering the Nunhead Cemetery, the attention of every visitor is fixed on a granite obelisk, beautifully and conspicuously situated at the confluence of two gravel walks, and backed by shrubbery. Our Sketch of this Monument is as much a memento of Joseph Hume's resolute and untiring perseverance, as of the courage of those patriots who, sixty years ago, endured sufferings and degradation in furtherance of that reform in Parliament which we have since obtained, and now enjoy.

The Monument is of solid granite, 33 feet high, and weighs about forty tons. The inscriptions inform us that it was raised, by public subscription, to the memory of Thomas Muir (barrister); the Rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, M.A., and B.D.; Joseph Gerrald (barrister); William Skirving (farmer, and author of works on agriculture); and Maurice Margaret (a literary man of some repute); "who were condemned in Scotland, in 1793-94, for advocating, with fearless energy, the principles of Parliamentary Reform, and sentenced to transportation"—a punishment beyond the severity of the law.

This stretch of authority, and the degradation inflicted on respectable men for advocating public rights, excited general indignation and sympathy. In the House of Commons, Fox, Sheridan, Mr (the late Earl) Grey; and in the Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lauderdale, and others, warmly advocated their cause, and condemned the sentences; and, more significant still, Counsellor Adams, though he entertained different opinions from the patriots, in his place in the House of Commons forcibly denounced the punishment as cruel and illegal.

In Edinburgh and throughout the kingdom a strong and lasting impression was created, and especially on the minds of young men congregating as students in the Scotch capital. Henry Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Dr. Birkbeck, and Joseph Hume, were at the time studying at the Edinburgh University, and partook of the excitement. The last named, Joseph Hume, though the son of a poor widow, without means or influence, even then resolved to never abandon the idea of raising a public monument to those ill-used men. Years passed away, eight of which he spent as surgeon in active service in India, and twenty-five years of unparalleled industry in Parliament, before the opportunity occurred. In the meantime the object of the political martyrs had been obtained by the Reform Bill in 1831, and the consequent excitement began to subside. The martyrs themselves had long since departed this life. Muir had escaped from the penal colony on board an American vessel; after travelling across the continent of America, he proceeded to Spain, but the ship in which he embarked was attacked and taken by an English cruiser, but he and the other wounded prisoners were put on shore, whence

MONUMENT TO "THE SCOTCH POLITICAL MARTYRS," IN NUNHEAD CEMETERY.

emade his way from Spain to Paris, where, his wound proving incurable, he retired to Chantilly, where he died on the 27th September, 1798. Mr. Palmer died of fever on his way home, in 1801. Gerald and Skirving expired within three days of each other, at Port Jackson, in the spring of 1796. Margaret alone returned at the end of fourteen years, ruined and infirm, and died in London in 1817.

On the 20th February, 1837, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when it was resolved that, "in gratitude to the patriots, who in days less happy than our own, were advocates of the rights, and martyrs in the cause of the people, public monuments should be raised to commemorate their deeds and sufferings in the capitals of Scotland and England." Thus, after a lapse of forty-three years, through the persevering determination of one man, public opinion confirmed the judgment of Fox, Sheridan, Whitbread, Grey, Lansdowne, &c., and reversed the degrading sentence that buried so many victims on distant shores.

Subscriptions were received from Reformers of all shades and degrees—from distinguished peers down to the humblest mechanic; but a deep and rancorous opposition was met, that long thwarted even Mr. Hume's energy and patience. Some difficulty was raised with respect to every site that was selected; the impediments and disappointments, even after sites had actually been purchased, appeared interminable. But at length perseverance triumphed, and a better feeling prevails.

An obelisk in Craigleith, more than ninety feet high, was, as our readers were informed at the time, erected on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, in 1846; and, after some assistance rendered to relatives of the martyred patriots, the remainder of the subscription fund has been expended on the Nunhead Cemetery Monument now before us.

Such instances of public recollection of historical events and individual sacrifices and sufferings under an idea (even if it were erroneous) of doing good to mankind, ought to teach us patience, humility, and good-will towards each other; and it is to be hoped that all who contemplate this Monument will feel grateful for the freedom and security which we now enjoy under improved and, we trust, improving Government, beyond what revolutions and violence have ever secured to less steady and persevering nations.

FRIERN BARNET CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the opening of the restored Church and the newly-erected Schools, in the village of Friern Barnet. The Church was originally very small, with overhanging galleries and high square pews, and had long been found utterly inadequate to accommodate the parishioners. Again, the school was held in one of the



NEW SCHOOL, AT FRIERN BARNET.

rooms of the almshouses, and there was no facility for receiving the children, or teaching those who might be assembled. To remedy both these very pressing wants has been the constant aim of the Rector, the Rev. Robert Morris, Rural Dean, who became the Incumbent in 1850. By great liberality on his own part, and that of his parishioners (especially Mr. Miles and Mr. Smith), aided by many friends, he succeeded in raising an amount which, with grants from the Church Building and National Societies, and the Privy Council, have enabled him (under the direction of Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, as architects) to enlarge his Church in the very best taste, so that it now forms one of the most picturesque little churches in Middlesex; and, further, to erect two School-rooms, in the Early English style, in excellent keeping with the Church, and at some small distance from it.

The Church consists of an entirely new nave, chancel, tower, vestry, and porch: the ancient portion now forming the south aisle of the new Church. The nave is 62 feet in length by 23 feet 9 inches in width, and is divided from the aisle by four stone arches and piers. The aisle is 52 feet in length by 17 feet in width, and has a separate gable roof. The chancel is 24 feet in length by 16 feet in width. The tower is about 80 feet high, and occupies the south-west angle of the building. The



THE NEW SPORTING YACHT, "RIFLEMAN."

material employed is stone and flint, triangularly pointed. The whole of the timbers of the roofs are exposed to view; and are stained, ceiled, and whitened between the rafters. The seats are commodious; the aisle paved with black and red; and within the communion-rails is laid with figured encaustic tiles.

On the day of re-opening the Church, the Bishop of London expressed his cordial approbation of the manner in which the Church had been enlarged, and of the taste which had been displayed by the architects, the Messrs. Habershon, in preserving the character of the building; as well as in the Schools which they have erected.

THE NEW SPORTING YACHT "RIFLEMAN."

THIS graceful craft has lately been built at the ship-yard of Mr. Madams, at Whitstable, for that distinguished sportsman, William Lantour, Esq., Udale House, Ross-shire. The *Rifleman* is a yacht of 25 tons O.R.; length over all, 40f.; beam, 13f.; mast, 64f.; boom, 38f.; gaff, 14f.; bowsprit, without stem, 10f. Being intended more immediately for wild-fowl shooting on the northern shallows and rivers, her draught of water does not exceed three feet and a half; so that her build, though much after the plan of the *America*, is not, perhaps, exactly the best adapted for fast sailing. Nevertheless, the *Rifleman* is judiciously provided with a most important auxiliary to a vessel of her description, the American centre-board in the keel, which, when required for deep-water sailing, can be lowered to the depth of five feet, and be wound up again at pleasure. Of Kentish oak of unusual strength, copper-fastened, and sheathed with Muntz's metals, with comfortable cabins and other conveniences, with eight tons of cast-iron ballast, patent blocks, galvanised chain cables, &c., this unique specimen of naval architecture, is withal corky and elegant in appearance—reflecting great credit on both the projector and the builder. Her sails, which are also after the American fashion—jib and foresail in one—were furnished by Graves, sail-maker of Whitstable; and in point of shape, make, and quality, leave nothing to desire.

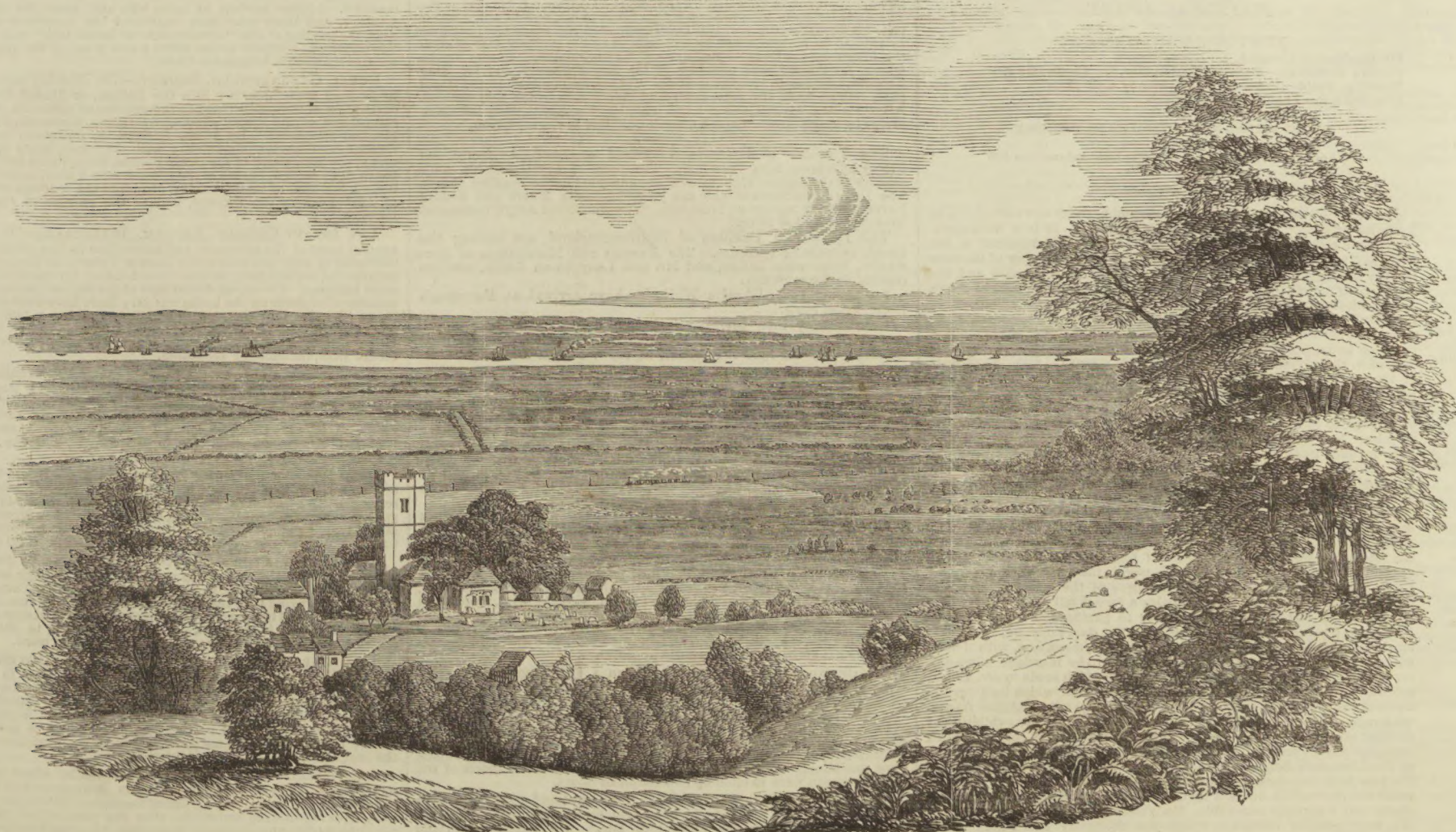
The *Rifleman*, which we engrave, with the town of Whitstable in the background, is now on her voyage to Cromarty.

MARSHES ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

THE inhabitants of London are far from being sufficiently alive to the injury they sustain from the neighbourhood of swamps, such as Rome, in her days of vigour, would not and did not tolerate. A wealthy brewer is brought before a police court to answer to the charge of not consuming his smoke, and professes his willingness to expend £10,000 for the purpose. But we forget that it is, in a great measure, the vapour of our marshes which gives the smoke its offensive and poisonous character; and that a comparatively small sum would, if expended in an efficient system of drainage, to a great extent remove that dreaded fog which brings the darkness of night into the midst of the business of the day—suspends the traffic of the Thames—causes so great an expenditure of gas, and so many injuries to persons and property—blackens and destroys all sorts of commodities, and the irreplaceable works of art—and exercises so baneful an influence on health and spirits.

The Marshes around Woolwich are a great alluvial district containing many thousand acres of land, the part known as the Plumstead Marshes being about five miles long, and, at its extreme part, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. They are intersected with some hundreds of miles of open ditches; and contain, besides, many extensive swamps of stagnant water. No provision whatever is made for drainage as an element of health; and many of the ditches have not been cleaned out within the memory of man. It appears from the newly-published report of the Registrar-General, that, in the eastern district of London—which lies nearest to the Marshes, and not much above their level—26 persons die annually in every 1000, or 1 in every 38; while the rate of mortality in the west district is only 22 in 1000, or 1 in 44. The inhabitants of Woolwich suffer fearfully from unnecessary sickness. Dr. Lyon Playfair's calculation was, that to every case of death there were 26 cases of sickness; but, in the case of Woolwich, there are 40 cases of sickness to every death. The great cause of sickness is the presence of the Marsh Lands which give hot Woolwich, more particularly the Plumstead Marshes, which are the hot bed of malaria. In the spring of 1848 its ravages were frightful: about 4000 persons were laid up at that time; and, including relapses, there could not be less than 8000 cases. They occurred, not only in Plumstead, but throughout all Woolwich, and entailed a vast amount of sickness and suffering.

The highest medical authorities in the kingdom give their unqualified



THE MARSHES EAST OF LONDON.—VIEW OVER PLUMSTEAD CHURCH.

testimony to its injurious effects, not merely on the district, but on the metropolis. The Rev. W. Acworth, Vicar of Plumstead, has recently published an irrefragable body of evidence, proving the deleterious effect exercised by the Plumstead Marshes upon the health of the metropolis. It can hardly be doubted, indeed, that when the wind blows thence towards London, the atmosphere of the metropolis is in no inconsiderable degree vitiated. In addition to Dr. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Addison, senior physician to Guy's Hospital, may be cited:—

Dr. Little, physician to the London Hospital, who writes as follows to Mr. Acworth:—

In reply to your letter, requesting from me information respecting my experience of the influence of the marshes in the neighbourhood of Woolwich on the health of the metropolis, I beg to state that I am every year, at the London Hospital, called to treat many cases of fever and ague induced by exposure to the influence of marsh emanations, from residence in the most exposed (the eastern) parts of the metropolis. I can also state that continuously, during the last twenty years, although in some years more numerous than in others, I have witnessed cases of ague, neuralgia, and other forms of disease allied to these, in the more favourably situated parts of the metropolis, which, according to the medical experience of ages, can only be referred to the proximity of marsh lands. I consider that an incalculable benefit to the general health of all parts of London would accrue from the proper drainage of the marsh lands upon the Kentish and Essex banks of the Thames, from the mouth of the river Lea to that of the Blackwater. Mariners who have been patients of the London Hospital have informed me that the crews of ships, when detained longer than two or three weeks at the usual stopping-place of colliers, near the Plumstead Marshes, invariably suffer from ague and allied disorders.

Dr. Hughes, physician to Guy's Hospital, writes:—

I can have no hesitation in stating that, in my experience in Guy's Hospital, a very large proportion indeed of the out-patients affected with ague or intermittent fever have come from Woolwich and Plumstead.

Dr. Gull, physician to the same hospital, writes:—

The draining of Plumstead Marshes would destroy a very fertile source of malaria, which is not only highly injurious to those living in the immediate neighbourhood, but which, I have reason to believe, from cases under my care, spreads its noxious influence to a wide extent around—much further, indeed, than is generally supposed. From a large experience, I can state that this locality furnishes an almost constant supply of patients to the Borough hospitals, labouring under ague, enlarged liver and spleen, and other malarious affections.

The *Athenæum*, in an able article on the subject, says:—

South-east and south-west of the metropolis lies a vast expanse of low land, reeking with stagnant water—like the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire in the seventeenth century, or the banks of the Lower Danube at the present hour. Its fetid mists rise up under the nostrils of nearly three millions of persons, not generally supposed to be careless of their personal comforts, and help to poison the atmosphere breathed by the rulers of the world. Three millions of men, with boundless wealth and a marvellous scientific apparatus at hand, rise up in the morning to breathe the miasma, inhale it all day long, and lie down with it in their bed-rooms at night, content and helpless. Truly, we are a strange people as regards our social logic. Men who would avoid a Venetian lagoon in August, and would hurry from Rome at the fall, lest some lurking poison in the atmosphere should creep into their lungs, will sit down easily on the banks of the Thames, and smile approvingly at the Isle of Dogs.

We are happy to find that a body of gentlemen are now devoting their energies to a consideration of the best and quickest mode of draining the 14,000 acres of marsh land on either side of the Thames. It is to be hoped they will receive all possible facilities from the Government, since it appears that the worst part of the whole district is the property of the Board of Ordnance. It is the lowest part of the Marsh, and the soil is less friable than elsewhere. There are several swamps in the practice-ground, and the ditches remain many years uncleared. As a consequence, it is frequently enveloped in a thick fog, when the rest even of the marsh land is comparatively clear. The effect on health of insufficient drainage is now universally admitted, and has been fully shown in the report of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners; to which may be added another important consideration, stated by the Board of Health, but perhaps not so generally recognised as the preceding, that a marshy atmosphere, by its extremely depressing effect, "induces the habitual use of fermented liquors, ardent spirits, or other stimulants by which a temporary relief from the feeling of oppression is obtained."

Our Illustration contains a view of Plumstead Church, in the foreground. A new church for the destitute poor is stated by the Rev. Vicar (to whose letters we are indebted for many of the foregoing facts) to be much required. Mr. Acworth has nobly offered two years' income of his own living, viz., £1000, towards a new church, schools, and parsonage; but, as the smallest amount required is £6000, great exertion is necessary to raise the remainder. The population of the parish is about 10,000, mostly poor. The parish church is a mile and a half distant from the mass of the population, and will only accommodate 400 out of the 10,000 parishioners; other places of worship about 400 more. Mr. Acworth says:—

I cannot but hope great things for my own parish, and others similarly situated, if the gentlemen, now united for the purpose, shall carry out to completion the drainage of the marsh lands on either side of the Thames. In Woolwich and Plumstead, and the surrounding district, the effect of the drainage would be to prevent every year thousands of cases of unnecessary sickness, and hundreds of premature deaths; and these, too, among the very class of persons to whom they bring the greatest train of misfortunes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Steeplechase—Labyrinth, 1. Royal Blue, 2.
Colliers' Handicap.—Maid of Monton filly, 1. Thalia filly, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Voucher, 1. Gelding by Ugly Buck, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Tumbler, 1. Oxford, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

DERBY.

14 to 1 agst Tervish (t. to £100) | 40 to 1 agst Andover (t. to £50)
Nothing else done.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A two-act comedy, under the title of "The Bachelor of Arts," was produced on Wednesday. It is a work apparently by a new hand. The name of the author was announced as Mr. Pelham Hardwick, evidently a *soubriquet*. To detail the story of this new piece is a somewhat difficult task, on account of its originality and the complex nature of the plot. Mr. C. Mathews is the hero—a certain Harry Jasper, who seeks to redeem his character by taking proper advantage of an entirely new and fortunate train of circumstances, arising out of an advertisement for a "Bachelor of Arts, as tutor to a boy of eighteen;" to which he replies in person. Being disappointed in finding that Mr. Thornton, the advertiser (Mr. Basil Baker) is a sensible man, he repents of his intended deception, and proceeds to give such a description of himself as will ensure his rejection. A gambler on the turf, a horse-jockey, a boxer, a duellist—these are the qualifications which entitle him, according to his own account, to the degree assumed. To his surprise, Mr. Thornton insists on engaging him. Mr. Thornton has, in fact more uses than one for just such a person; and, to his still greater astonishment, invests him with authority over his household generally. One of these uses is the exposure of a bill-discounter, one Mr. Wylie (Mr. Frank Matthews), who had once constituted in himself the firm of "Jones and Co.," and who is well known as a swindler to Jasper. There is also a Mr. Adderley (Mr. Gladstone), who boasts of his purpose to seduce Mrs. Thornton, and plots to entrap the son into a misalliance with a woman of bad character; but, as Jasper undertakes to initiate the boy into the world, instead of into Greek and Latin, the prey is delivered from the hands of the sharper. Wylie is more difficult to deal with, as he holds a forged bill of Mr. Thornton's father—which Jasper, however, contrives to purchase for four thousand pounds, in a promissory note payable on the day after his pretended marriage with Miss Thornton. His proceedings, meantime, with Adderley give rise to a challenge; but this, and also the marriage aforesaid, are prevented by Jasper feigning drunkenness, which leads to Mr. Thornton offering to pay the four thousand pounds, and for which he gives the notes of the firm Jones and Co. Wylie, now at his wits' end, and frantic with rage, attempts vengeance; but is again baffled by the exhibition of another note on the same firm. Jasper, thus finding things settled, soon recovers his sobriety, and is rewarded for his services with the hand of Mr. Thornton's daughter, who has really conceived a strong love for the now fully reformed and repentant adventurer. Mr. C. Mathews acted the part with a delicacy in the requisite distributions of light and shade that was really admirable. Mr. Frank Matthews was also great in the very peculiar character, which was extremely well suited to his special talents. The piece was greatly successful.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been pursuing the quiet round of her usual avocations during the past week. The celebration of the Princess Royal's birthday, on Tuesday, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of the death of the Queen of Portugal—cousin of her Majesty and of Prince Albert. On the intelligence of this sad event reaching Windsor, the invitations that had been issued were countermanded, and the military bands have not since attended at the Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke de Brabant visited Cambridge on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Duchess de Brabant visited the New Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

Lord de Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. Hood as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The departure of the Court for Osborne has been delayed. The Queen, it is now said, will not leave Windsor until Saturday the 26th, or Monday the 28th. The Court will return from Osborne, to Windsor, on the 23rd December, for the Christmas holidays. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant take their departure on the 8th of December.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND THE DUCHESS DE BRABANT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY, &c.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty, and the Duchess de Brabant, attended by her suite, arrived at Westminster Abbey, and were received by the authorities. The visit was strictly of a private nature. The Queen, with the Duchess de Brabant, was conducted along the centre nave, and examined several monuments with much minuteness, drawing the attention of the Duchess de Brabant to the more remarkable memorials. Upon approaching the monument recently erected to the memory of the late Sir R. Peel, her Majesty paused and gazed upon the statue with a peculiar interest. In consequence of the gloomy state of the weather the lamps were lighted in the transept, and gave a novel appearance to this part of the venerable structure. Having visited Poets' Corner, her Majesty and suite proceeded to the different chapels at the eastern end of the edifice, where they minutely examined Henry VII.'s Chapel, with the tomb of its Royal founder and his Queen.

The Royal party then proceeded to the Chapel of St. Edward, containing that splendid monument erected by Henry III., called the "Shrine of Edward the Confessor," the tomb of Henry V., the tessellated pavement, &c., which were examined with great curiosity. The youthful Duchess was deeply interested in the description given of the celebrated Coronation Stone. The visit was terminated by an inspection of the wax models of Queen Elizabeth, Nelson, &c.; and after a stay of upwards of an hour, her Majesty and the illustrious party left the Abbey by Poets' Corner.

From the Abbey, her Majesty, the Duchess de Brabant, and the Duchess of Sutherland, and suite, paid a visit to the New Houses of Parliament. The Royal party entered by the Victoria Tower; and, after examining the various portions of the building, took their departure for Windsor. The Royal party were conducted through the building, in the absence of Sir Charles Barry, by Mr. Edward Barry; and Mr. Thomas Quarm, the chief clerk of the works.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT AND THE DUKE OF BRABANT TO CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke de Brabant arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning. The Prince and suite proceeded to Trinity College-lodge, where he occupies the Royal apartments. At half-past eleven the Royal party proceeded to the chapel of Trinity College, where the chief object of attraction is the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac; thence to the Library, where the statue of Lord Byron, by Thorwaldsen, commands universal admiration. It being then twelve o'clock, the party proceeded to Professor Sedgwick's geological lecture, where the Professor, in one of his happiest moods, proceeded to exhumate the monsters of former ages—the mastodon and the megatherium; and concluded a brilliant lecture by some appropriate compliments to the Chancellor and the Duke de Brabant. The Prince and the Duke then proceeded to visit the various Colleges. The reception took place at five o'clock at Trinity-lodge, at which nearly all the noblemen and members of the Senate were present. The dinner at the Vice-Chancellor's at half-past seven, besides the Royal party, comprised the Heads of Colleges, Professor Sedgwick, the Registrar, the Esquire Bedells, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather his Royal Highness the Chancellor was out early this morning. At ten o'clock he visited King's College, where the magnificent chapel and the library were inspected. The Senate-house began to fill by half-past ten, and before eleven o'clock the galleries were crowded with undergraduates. Punctually at eleven o'clock the Royal carriages arrived; and the Prince, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, with the Duke de Brabant, Count Lansdowne, &c., entered the Senate-house, amid the deafening cheers of the undergraduates. The Duke de Brabant, who was on the Prince's right hand, seemed fairly taken by surprise, both at the vehemence of the cheering and the brilliancy of the scene before him. The robes of the Prince Chancellor, stiff with gold, the military uniforms of the suite, harmonising with the scarlet gowns of the doctors and the light and flowing dresses of the ladies, were set off to great advantage by the black gowns of the great body present; while the flushed and excited appearance of the students, as they continued cheering during the whole progress of the Chancellor up the hall, gave extraordinary effect and animation to the whole scene. Silence having been restored, the Prince took his seat on the chair of state, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, &c. The initiatory proceedings for conferring the degree of a Doctor in Civil Law upon the Duke were then commenced; and the grace authorising the degree having passed the Senate and both houses, the Duke attended to the robing-room by the Vice-Chancellor, and speedily re-appeared in the scarlet and ermine gown of a Doctor, when the cheers of the gallery occupants were lustily renewed. The Duke was presented to the Prince Chancellor by the Public Orator (the Rev. Mr. Bateson, of St. John's), who, in a neat Latin oration, stating that he was only interpreting the general wishes of the University in thanking the Prince Chancellor for the interest he had always taken in its welfare. His Royal Highness left his seat as the Duke was led up to him, took his hands between his, and in a few words gave his formal assent, and the Duke completed his academical costume by putting on his cap, when he was saluted by the students with deafening cheers for the Duke de Brabant and for the Duchess. Cheers for the Queen, for the different members of the Royal Family, and for King Leopold, followed in rapid succession. This ceremony finished, the Royal party retired amid the same deafening cheers with which they entered. After visiting several colleges and chapels, the Royal party left Cambridge by special train, about a quarter past four in the afternoon.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, on Friday afternoon, from Trentham. The Duke of Argyll met his noble relative at the Euston station, and accompanied her to Stafford House. The Duke of Sutherland and the youthful Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower remain at Trentham. The Duchess of Argyll remains at Trentham with her father.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland are among the recent arrivals at Florence. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy, Viscountess Dillon, and Mr. and Lady Susan Smith, are also residing in the same city.

Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley have arrived at Farrance's Hotel, from Paris.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bernard Burke had the honour of receiving in person the badge of his new office (Ulster King-of-Arms), from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenixpark, Dublin.

THE MINISTERS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat three hours.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council, on Friday last, at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, has just erected, in Richmond Churchyard, a handsome cross memorial to the late gallant Lieut.-Col. Sir Harry Francis Colville Darell, Bart., formerly of the 18th Regiment and the 7th Dragoon Guards, by order of his brother, the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart., from a design by the Rev. William Calvert, of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the centre of the cross is the shield of arms of the deceased, hung from a mediæval double-handled sword, with the crest, motto, and other details; and on a circular unifying band, in raised letters, is the following legend:—"Thy brother shall rise again." The inscription is placed in a panel at the base. The cross stands 7 feet 6 inches in height, and presents an imposing and chaste appearance.

LARGE SPOT ON THE SUN.—(From a Correspondent.)—The sun has lately presented a very remarkable spot. It first appeared, through a telescope of moderate power, on Nov. 18. The magnitude of this spot, or system of spots, was very great, its longer diameter being about 30,000 miles; the rapidity of its changes was, therefore, very striking. On the 21st, for instance, the whole form, which resembled the Hebrew Aleph, had sensibly altered from twelve to two o'clock, the black open spot having closed up—a motion greater than if the shores of the Mediterranean were to close up in a couple of hours.

Six more American seamen had been arrested and lodged in prison, at Havanah, on a charge of having been engaged on board the barque *Jasper*, which the authorities allege was concerned in the slave-trade.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 18.	30.011	46.5	24.5	34.2	— 8.2	83	S.W.	0.02
" 19.	30.067	49.1	27.5	38.1	— 4.1	78	S.	0.00
" 20.	29.946	45.9	31.5	40.0	— 2.0	100	CALM.	0.28
" 21.	30.197	46.0	28.6	36.2	— 5.7	94	N.W.	0.00
" 22.	30.299	43.7	27.6	35.2	— 6.6	96	CALM.	0.00
" 23.	30.233	37.1	28.0	30.6	— 11.1	109	CALM.	0.00
" 24.	30.374	42.9	25.1	35.0	— 6.6	76	E. & S.	0.10

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.36 inches, during the afternoon of the 21st, and the lowest, 29.97 inches, during the morning of the 20th. The mean for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.115 inches.

The mean daily Temperature of the 21st is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1838, when it was 36.1°; and those of the 22nd and 23rd are the lowest since the year 1827, when they were 28.5° and 24.6° respectively.

The mean Temperature of the week was 35.6°; being 6.3° below the average of the corresponding week during 33 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 24.6°; being the difference between the lowest reading, on the 18th; and the highest on the 19th.

The mean daily range of Temperature during the week was 16.9°. The greatest was 22°, on the 18th; and the smallest, 9.1°, on the 23rd.

Rain fell on three days during the week to the depth of four-tenths of an inch.

The Weather was fine on the 18th and 19th; it was very dull, the air was saturated, and rain was falling all day on the 20th; the 21st and 22nd were remarkable for dense fog; and at all times during the week, when no fog has been prevalent, the air has been hazy.

The fog on Tuesday and on Wednesday was more dense than any which has happened for many years: it occupied, for the most part, the low lands, for, whilst the stars were shining brightly from Blackheath and Shooter's-hill, the banks of the Thames and the Thames itself, as well as London, were enveloped in so dense a fog that it was almost impossible to proceed along the beaten path. At times the fog increased in density to higher levels, as at Blackheath, at an elevation of about 160 feet above the level of the sea, it was so dense that it was dangerous to leave a well-beaten track, to keep which was difficult.

Lewisham, 25th November, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 814 boys and of 747 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts within the week ending November 19th; these numbers exceed the average in the corresponding week of the preceding eight years by 119 and 86 respectively. The number of deaths in the week was 1162, being greater than in any corresponding week in the year since 1843; the average number for the week, as found from the ten preceding years, is 1023. The population in London in 1841 was 1,948,417, and in 1851 was 2,362,236; thus increasing at about 40,000 yearly; and if the average number be increased in this proportion it becomes 1125. The mortality, therefore, is in excess. The population in 1851 in the West Districts was 376,427, the deaths last week were 168; in the North Districts, population 490,396, and deaths 228; in the Central Districts, population 393,258, deaths 158; in the East Districts, population 485,522, deaths 278; and in the South Districts, population 616,635, deaths 330. The number of deaths at three different periods of life were as follows:—At less than 15 years, 609 (average 491); at 15, and less than 60, there were 339 (average 327); at 60 and upwards, 214 (average 203). The numbers to different classes of diseases were as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 321 (average 235); of these deaths, small-pox caused 4; measles, 27; scarlatina, 50; hooping-cough, 44; diarrhoea, 36. In the twelve preceding weeks the numbers were 144, 157, 137, 80, 94, 71, 72, 55, 48, 43, 42, and 50; this disease appears, therefore, on the decline. To cholera there were 72 deaths. The numbers in the preceding four weeks were 83, 99, 102, and 98; therefore, the mortality is not so great as in the previous weeks. Of last week's deaths from cholera, 5 occurred in the West Districts, 11 in the North, 3 in the Central, 23 in the East, and 33 in the South Districts. Of deaths due to zymotic diseases, typhus carried off 51. To drosy, &c., there were 52 deaths (average, 47); to tubercular diseases, 184 (average, 165); to those of the brain, 126 (average, 115); to those of the heart, 44 (average, 39); to those of the lungs, 181 (average, 203); to those of the stomach, 63 (average, 57); to rheumatism, 11 (average, 9); to old age, 42 (average, 51); to poison, 1; burns, 4; hanging, 2; drowning, 4; fractures, 17; and wounds, 1.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The ventilating shaft is to be raised twelve feet higher. It now presents a light and ornamental appearance, quite in keeping with the elegant octagonal tower adjoining, which as well as the central and clock towers, are proceeding rapidly. On the area called the Star Chamber Court, which is adjacent to the octagonal tower, considerable progress has been made with the ornamental carvings and the laying down the patent elastic pavement. The Lords' front appears to keep pace with the rest of the works, and will very shortly be visible above the hoarding from the west side of Abingdon-street. At the end of this front, and adjoining the Victoria Tower, the Peers' entrance is being constructed, and will be ready for the use of their Lordships at the ensuing session of Parliament.

EAST INDIA APPOINTMENTS.—The new Indian appointment continues that series which testifies the desire of the Indian Government to promote practical improvements. Mr. Thomason is succeeded in the government of the North-West Provinces by Mr. J. R. Colvin, one of the judges of the Bengal Sudder Adaulut. Mr. Colvin is not an unknown man; he was Mr. Thomason's junior by two years, and he has served with distinction. It is said of him, that not one of his decisions has ever been reversed. All the services in India will look upon this selection with pleasure, and those who have compared the successive appointments since the passing of the "Government of India Bill," will recognise in this important addition to the series a new proof of the spirit by which the Government is actuated.—*Globe*.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday next the papers to be read are—"Journey into the Balkan, or Mount Hæmus, with a description of the defiles through this celebrated mountain range; and a comparison of the routes pursued by Darius, Alexander the Great, and Marshal Diebitch." By Lieut. General A. Jochmus; communicated through Sir Roderick Murchison; with diagrams, made by Mr. Petermann, of—first, a map of the Great Balkan, from Varna to Burgas, on the Black Sea; second, Sketch of the ground near Varna, showing the lakes, tumuli, and sites of battles; third, Sketch of the marches of Darius and of Alexander to the Danube, and of the passage of the Balkan by Diebitch.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Tuesday a general court of the governors and subscribers to this charity, which was instituted in 1827, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing into the asylum forty infants, from a list of 177 candidates, and upon other business. The report stated that at the date of the last meeting the number of orphans on the books was 342; there have been since admitted 80, and by the provisions of rule 21st, 4; making a total of 426. The total receipts from all sources (including the special appeal) had amounted during the past year to £19,151 8s. 11d. The election having been proceeded with, the meeting separated.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Southwark was held at the Literary Institution, in the Borough-road, pursuant to an invitation issued by Mr. Apsey Pellatt, to afford him the opportunity of giving an explanation of his parliamentary conduct since his return as member for the borough. A vote of confidence in Mr. Pellatt, and one of thanks to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT OF MR. CAIRD.—In the management of the property of the Crown, the Woods and Forests have secured the services of Mr. Caird, of Baldoon. The Scottish tenant-farmers will regard this appointment as a compliment to their intelligence as a class; and it augurs well for the future management of the Crown lands. Mr. Caird has left Scotland for London, to prosecute the duties of his office.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—A petition is in course of signature by the inhabitants of the various streets through which the Lord Mayor's procession passes, to be presented to the City Corporation Commissioners, praying that the Lord Mayor's show may not be abolished, and stating that the reason why the present Lord Mayor took water at Billingsgate was in consequence of a requisition to that effect presented to the Lord Mayor by the inhabitants of that ward.

THE CHRISTMAS LOTTERIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.—In consequence of the great increase of lotteries announced to be drawn at Christmas next, and the subject having been brought under the notice of the law officers of the Crown, notices will shortly be issued, through the Commissioners of Police, to all persons promoting such gambling, that if persevered in, they will render themselves liable to prosecution, and will be proceeded against for penalties, under the provisions of the act for the suppression of lotteries and other gaming.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.—The show of fat cattle, under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, is appointed to commence at the King-street Bazaar, on the 6th of December. In making their awards, the judges are to keep strictly in view the great object for which the Smithfield Club was originally instituted, viz.—the supply of the cattle-markets of Smithfield and other places with the cheapest and best meat.

CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION.—The Commissioners adjourned from Friday week to Tuesday last, when they met, as usual, at the Privy Council Chamber, Downing-street. The first witness examined was the Mayor of Yarmouth, whose principal complaint was, that the shipping to the port of London, being taxed, could not compete with the railways, which were untaxed, in bringing goods to London. Mr. Belton, coal-merchant, of King-street, Portman-square, complained of the coal-tax, and also of the taxing carts, &c., on entering the City. Mr. Bennock, the next witness, was examined at very great length on many points connected with the Corporation. Mr. B. read to the Commissioners "a scheme" on the subject of municipal reform, on which we have made some remarks in another column.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bennock was the first witness, and gave more information; also, full details of the "fine black cloth" given to the principal Judges and some of the Ministers and Lords of the Household. Mr. Samuel Morley, a warehouseman, and Mr. George Richard Corner, a solicitor, of Southwark, were also examined during the day.

Thursday brought a deputation from Billingsgate before the Commissioners, and Mr. Gibbs as the principal spokesman. The standing grievances were—metage, portage, and measuring—half the expenses of which ought to be saved, by proper management, to the consumers. A deputation from the Marylebone Vestry recapitulated the grievances complained of yesterday by Mr. Belton—the tax on coals, and on carts entering the City.

THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—At a court held on Tuesday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this court be desirous to assist the inquiry now proceeding before the Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and for that purpose they wish to render to the Commissioners all the documents and information in their power, in order that the Commissioners may have every information which can be supplied to them by this court, or any of its officers, and that it be referred to the Privileges Committee to act accordingly;" and, at the same court, Alderman Copeland said—"I read in the public journals that a person had given evidence before the Commissioners, in the course of which he stated that it would be a breach of confidence to mention his authority for the statement, that nineteen aldermen had subscribed £1900 towards Sir John Key's election to the office of Chamberlain. As one of the aldermen of the City, as far as I am concerned, I denounce the statement to be a vile aspersion upon myself. I never subscribed a farthing, and have yet to learn that any one of my brethren ever subscribed a single farthing for any such purpose." Denials to the same effect were made by other members of the Court.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.—The guardians of the Holborn Union having found at No. 11, Castle-street, Great Saffron-hill, "a vast accumulation of bones and other animal matters, from which a most offensive smell arose, and which was considered to be highly injurious to the health of the neighbourhood," and having ascertained that the premises would be required for the new street improvements, an application was made to the City Improvement Commissioners to expedite the pulling down of the premises; and an answer has been received from the commissioners, stating that—"Immediately on receiving the recommendations of the guardians, measures were taken to expedite the purchase of the premises; and, the award in respect of the freehold having been made, the committee have postponed the cases of other claimants, on purpose to expedite compliance with the wishes of the guardians for the removal of the obnoxious business carried on there."

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—This matter was much discussed on Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Society of Arts. Professor Tennant cautioned the meeting against being led away by the opinion that we were on the eve of finding another California in England. Every attempt which had hitherto been made to work auriferous quartz had resulted in the fact that it cost from 30s. to 40s. to obtain £1 worth of gold (Laugher). Mr. Mogford, of the Poltmore Gold Mining Company, said his company had sent forty tons of gossan to Liverpool, for the purpose of reduction, and that gold had been obtained from the ores at an expense, including conveyance, of £2 10s. per ounce. Professor Tennant explained that the gossan was a soft and porous substance, more easily crushed than quartz; it was found in small threads and veins; and, probably, in Australia, it would be found to be the richest and most productive description of ore. Mr. Coleman stated that gold had just been discovered in the quartz rock of the Cwmesian mines, in Wales, which yielded from 1½ to 2 ounces per ton—a quantity exceeding that obtained by the Brazilian Mining Companies. Mr. Calvert stated that he had examined upwards of 300 specimens of gold ores obtained in England, and he was satisfied that they were equally rich with those found in any other part of the world.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.—On Thursday a deputation waited on the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial office, to lay before him the outline of a project for the construction of a great direct railway from Sydney to Melbourne. The proposed railway would be 500 miles in length, and the estimated cost about £1,250,000; or under £3000 a mile. The noble Duke said he would have great pleasure in sending out the plans and charts to the Colonial Legislature, who must take the initiative in promoting the project before the Colonial Department in England would feel itself at liberty to interfere.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Museum is full of very beautiful objects, and they are such, especially the sculptures, as require to be looked at long before you can take them in—before you can comprehend their character and beauty. You ought to be able to sit down quietly before the object you wish to see, and examine it at your leisure. And yet, in many of the rooms, there are no seats at all. In the first gallery that you enter, where there are a number of small figures and busts of great interest and beauty, there is no seat. Nor is there near the larger Townley statues, nor in the Assyrian galleries, nor indeed in the long Egyptian saloon, except two benches near the "Young Memnon." The arrangements of the Museum, generally, seem good; the attendants are civil; it is a pity that such a little matter as this should mar the advantages.—*The Builder.*

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the friends of the National Benevolent Institution, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to receive the annual report, and to elect 22 pensioners from a list of 132 candidates, for pensions from the charity. B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., presided. The report congratulated the subscribers upon the prosperous state of the institution. The amount received by them was £5148 15s.; the gross amount disbursed since the establishment of the institution in 1812, was £140,644 17s. 7d.; and the total number relieved was 833. The income for the past year reached £11,592 8s. 10d.; among the items being £4518 3s. 6d. annual donations, £1804 3s. 9d. dividends on stock; and, after paying all necessary expenses, there remained a balance in hand of £1716 13s. 9d.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—In consequence of Christmas day falling this year on Sunday, there is a danger that our industrial population, of the middle, as well as the working classes, may be deprived of their holiday. Their case is all the harder, inasmuch as Christmas-day is one out of only two days in the twelve months, when, besides Sunday, there is a legal cessation from toil. It would be an act of justice and propriety worthy of the season for all employers to resolve on proclaiming a holiday on Monday, December 26. If all ceased from work, none would suffer. Masters as well as clerks and workmen ought to enjoy the accustomed day of rest and recreation, and not suffer a septennial occurrence to deprive them of a holiday with which are associated so many hallowed thoughts, family pleasures, and social re-unions.

THE FOG OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.—The densest fog known for many years came over London on Tuesday evening, and lasted till ten on Wednesday night. During part of the time, nearly all traffic was stopped in the streets and on the river. Many accidents occurred, and much damage was done. At the railway stations a rich harvest was reaped by men and boys, who obtained as much as a shilling a piece for links, or for their escort, for a short distance. On the North Kent and South-Eastern lines the various trains were considerably delayed; and to prevent any accident, each of them was individually telegraphed. On Tuesday evening a woman named Eliza Frow, about thirty years old, was knocked down in Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, by a wagon, which passed over her head, and she died before reaching the hospital close at hand, in Portugal-street. A lad named Field was admitted in the London Hospital the same evening, with his right thigh-bone fractured and the ankle smashed, caused by being run over by a wagon driven by his father, near Bow Common.—At St. Thomas's Hospital, two cases were received: one—William Reddie, of Bexley, whose wagon was drawn off the road and ran against a post, which threw him off the shafts, and the wheels passed over his thighs, causing a compound fracture; the other case was that of Mrs. Smith, of Lewisham, who lost her way on Blackheath, and fell down a deep gravel pit, and fractured her thigh-bone, besides receiving other injuries.—In some parts of the country the fatal effects of the fog were severely felt. The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states that "the fog was so dense at Wordley, on Monday night, that it was the cause of many persons walking into the Nine Locks and Sixteen Locks; we regret to add that five persons lost their lives—three females, a man, and a boy. The greatest consternation prevailed in this neighbourhood, and hundreds of people were seen about the highways, with lanterns, seeking their children and relatives."

NINE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—The London Fire-brigade were actively engaged from Saturday night up to Monday morning, there having been no less than nine fires in and near the metropolis:—No. 1. Mr. J. Gaze, tobacconist, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Considerable damage was done.—2. At Mr. Simmons's Galvanised Iron-works, Glasshouse-yard.—3. Mr. H. Warwick's, Homer-street, New-road. A little girl was most seriously burnt; she was conveyed to the hospital.—4. In Green Arbour-court, Moorfields, on the premises of Mr. J. Ritter.—5. Mr. J. F. Roome's, organ-pipe manufacturer. The damage was not serious.—6. Mr. J. Phillips's shell-fish shop, High Holborn. Considerable damage was done.—7. Mr. C. Jack's, Tottenham-court-road, zinc-manufacturer.—8. Mr. F. Clark's, Park-side, Knightsbridge, which communicated to Mr. Phillips's, watchmaker, and did very considerable damage.—9. Mr. S. Larkham's, Edward-street, Wardour-street, through an escape of gas.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—On Thursday, the half-yearly court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern. It appeared from the report that the charity was recovering its place in public estimation under its new management. During the past year the annual subscriptions have increased £350. The bequests amounted to £600. The in-door patients numbered 383; and the out-door, 260. Among the former there had been seven deaths, and among the latter only one.

EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENTS.—On Thursday the Rev. Canon Dale, vicar of St. Pancras, in the presence of a large concourse of vestrymen and ratepayers, laid the first stone of the new parochial cemetery at Finchley; on which occasion the rev. gentleman made an able speech upon the progress of sanitary reform.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—In consequence of the exertions made in the City of London and other places of the metropolis relative to the closing of shops in the evening at an earlier hour than hitherto, notices have been printed and circulated in Kensington, that from the 28th of this month to the 1st day of March, the shops of that district will be closed at the hour of eight, with the exception of Saturday, when no time has been as yet specified.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The works in the hall of the General Post-office for the enlargement of the inland and letter-carriers' offices are advancing rapidly to completion, in addition to which workmen are engaged in throwing the galleries and lobbies in the south wing into offices; but, notwithstanding, sufficient space will not be attained, and it is intended to enclose the space between the pillars on the south side of the hall, and the windows in the district post-office, in the same manner as has been done on the north side, thus gaining an area of 1800 superficial feet. The branch office in Lombard-street, being also inconveniently small for the business that has to be transacted there, is to be enlarged, or a more suitable building obtained for the purpose.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although there has been a much larger supply of stock in the market than for some time previously, Consols have ruled tolerably firm during the whole of the week. On some occasions, prices have shown a tendency to decline; but the great abundance of unemployed capital has tended to check any decided fall in them. The Unfunded Debt has been firm, and its value has improved.

The imports of the precious metals have been very extensive, viz.—£75,000 from Australia, £200,000 from New York, and £300,000 from other quarters. We learn that nearly £150,000, in silver, has recently arrived at Hull, from Gothenburg.

The quantity of paper afloat at this time is comparatively small. Money is quite as easy as last week, notwithstanding that the shipments of bullion to the Continent have been very large, viz.—£140,000. The stock in the Bank of France is still rapidly declining, the supply being about £5,200,000 silver, the rest gold. No doubt the drain will continue for several months, to pay for foreign corn.

There was a good business doing in Consols on Monday. The Three per Cents were done at 95½ to 96½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94½ to 95½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96 to 96½. Bank Stock was 217 to 218. Exchequer Bills marked 68 to 68½; and India Bonds, 1s. to 4s. prem. On Tuesday and Wednesday very little change worthy of notice took place in the quotations. On Thursday the demand for money stock was by no means active. The fluctuations in prices were by no means extensive. The Three per Cents—Money and the Account—were done at 95½ to 96½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94½ to 95½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96½ to 97½. India Bonds were 2s. to 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 9s. prem.

Foreign Securities have been well maintained, but the transactions in them have not been extensive. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been done at 64½ to 64; Chilean Five per Cents, 102; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 72½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 50; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½ to 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½ to 96½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 41½ to 41; Russian Five per Cents, 111 to 111½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½ to 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½; the New Deferred, 22½ and 22; Passive (Converted), 4½; Swedish, 93 to 92; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95.

Most of the South Sea holders of stock have expressed their dissatisfaction at their present position. It would appear that the amount to be paid in January next (£3,662,784) cannot be distributed amongst them, owing to the failure of the Directors to obtain a Bill for that purpose in the last session.

In Miscellaneous securities about an average business had been transacted. Australasia Bank, 77 to 79; British North American, 62½ to 63½; Chartered of Asia, 42½ to 43½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 84 to 84½; London Chartered of Australia, 15½ to 15½; London Joint Stock, 24½ to 25½; New South Wales, 42½ to 43½; Oriental, 48½ to 49; Provincial of Ireland, 48; South Australian, 41 to 40½; Union of Australia, 74½ to 75; Hungerford Bridge Shares have been done at 12; Waterloo, 54; Vauxhall, 22½; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 127; Globe, 143½; Guardian, 59½ to 59; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto Life, 192; London, 28½ ex div.; Pelican, 45; Rock Life, 84; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; Berlin Waterworks, 14; East London, 130; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½ to 90; West Middlesex, 113; London Dock, 111; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 34½ to 35; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 105; Ditto Six per Cent, 112½; Ditto, 114; Crystal Palace, 64 to 78; Ditto, New, 38 to 42; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74 to 73; Ditto, New, 40; Royal Mail Steam, 62½ to 63½.

There has been less doing in the market for Railway Shares, and prices have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5; Caledonian, 50½; East Anglian, 5½; Eastern Counties, 13½; East Lancashire, 64½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Great Northern, 86½; Ditto, A Stock, 60; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102; Great Western, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67½; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Leeds Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 96½; London and North-Western, 108½; Ditto, Eighthths, 2½; London and South-Western, 76½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 30½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22½; Midland, 63½; Newmarket (Bury Extension), 5; Norfolk, 56; Northern Counties Union, 4½; North British, 30; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 39; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 61½; Ditto, Guaranteed Stock, 60; South-Eastern, 62½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 65½; York and North Midland 49½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 108; London and Greenwich, 15½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 61½; Wear Valley, 31.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 14 pm.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 14; Great Northern, 122; Ditto, Five per Cent, 110½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 81; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 141; Norfolk Five per Cent Extension, 107; North British, 107½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 105; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent, 98; York and North Midland, Hand S Purchase, 9½.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Scrip, 4 premium; Dutch Rhenish, 5½; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares and Bonds, 9½ ex int.; Luxembourg, 11; Ditto, Railway, 7½; Ditto, Preference, 2; Ditto, Canal, 2; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Namur and Liege (with interest), 8½; Northern of France, 34½; Quebec and Richmond, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½.

In Mining Shares, very few transactions have been quoted. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2 to 1½; Australian, 3½; Imperial Brazilian, 6; Colonial Gold, 14; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2½; Liberty, 4 to 5; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Quartz Rock, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 5½ to 6; and United Mexican, 3½ to 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 21.—The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was small, and met a ready sale, at the extreme rates of this day's market. There was a good inquiry for foreign wheats, at very full prices. Barley—the receipts of which were extensive—was dull, and 1s. to 2s. the quarter lower. In malt, but little was doing, on easier terms. The oat trade was rather active, at a rise of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans were 1s. higher; peas, 1s. cheaper. In the value of flour, no change took place.

Nov. 23.—To-day's market was but moderately attended, and only a limited business was doing in most of the articles, at Monday's prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 61s. to 75s.; ditto, white, 65s. to 82s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 74s.; ditto, white, 61s. to 75s.; rye, 38s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 37s.; malted ditto, 42s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 44s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 67s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 37s. to 39s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 29s.; tick beans, new, 45s. to 48s.; ditto, old, 48s. to 53s.; grey peas, 41s. to 44s.; mangle, 44s. to 47s.; white, 60s. to 64s.; boliers, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 57s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 58s. to 60s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 33s. to 43s. per barrel.

Seeds.—All kinds of seeds are tolerably firm, and held at full prices. Cakes are rather dearer.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 15s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £29 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £2 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. Clover-seed nominal.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9½d. to 10½d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 72s. 9d.; barley, 42s. 3d.; oats, 26s. 0d.; rye, 43s. 11½d.; beans, 52s. 6d.; peas, 56s. 7½d.

The New Week's Average.—Wheat, 70s. 9d.; barley, 41s. 2d.; oats, 24s. 11½d.; rye, 41s. 5d.; beans, 48s. 6d.; peas, 52s. 4d.

Tea.—Our market has become very active, and prices have advanced to some extent. Common sound Congou is worth 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. The stock in London is now 38 108,000 lbs., against 33,707,000 lbs. in 1852.

Sugar.—About an average business has been doing in our market this week, and the quotations have been well supported. Yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 33s. to 39s.; low to good yellow Mauritius, 33s. to 36s.; brown, 26s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; and white Benares, 37s. to 38s.; middling to fine grainy yellow, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; grainy yellow Madras, 37s. to 41s.; soft yellow, 28s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt.; brown lumps have realised 41s.; and grocery, 44s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 5,891,418 cwt., against 5,631,935 cwt. in 1852.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at 46s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Rice.—The demand is steady; but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Provisions.—Irish butter has sold readily, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Both English and foreign parcels have an upward tendency. Fine weekly Dorset is worth 110s. per cwt. There is less doing in bacon, on easier terms. Other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—Only a moderate business is doing in our market. P.Y.C., on the spot, 56s. 6d. to 56s. 9d.; and for the spring, 57s. 9d. per cwt. Town, 56s. net cash.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices have a downward tendency. Linseed, £29 5s. to £29 15s. per ton. Spirits of turpentine, £2 17s.; in puncheons, £2 16s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum is steady, and prices are well supported. Proof Leewards, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.; East India, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d. per gallon. Brandy is firm, and quite as dear as last week. Geneva and corn spirits support former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s. to £2 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £4 10s.; and straw, £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 20s.; Holywell, 23s. 6d.; Wylam, 22s. 6d.; Clark, 20s. 6d.; Lawson, 24s.; Belmont, 25s. 3d.; Hilton, 26s.; Stewart's, 26s.; Cassop, 25s. 6d.; Tees, 26s. per ton.

Flax.—For all kinds the demand has become inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. New Mid and East Kent pockets, £15 0s. to £20 0s.; World of Kents, £11 11s. to £13 13s.; Sussex, £10 5s. to £12 0s. per cwt.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales so little business has been doing that the quotations are almost nominal.

Butter.—The supplies are extensive at the water-side. Scotch have sold at from 70s. to 140s.; Prussian, 70s. to 100s.; and Dutch, 90s. to 100s. per ton.

Smithfield.—Although the supplies have been extensive, the general demand has ruled steady, as follows:—

Beef, 4 to 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Neaps and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold freely, at full prices:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 18.

2nd Life Guards: E. S. F. Berkeley, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Howard.

Royal Horse Guards: J. Baker, to be Cornet, vice Hare.

1st Dragoons: W. H. Cutler to be Cornet, vice Redmayne.

14th Light Dragoons: Cornet R. Chadwick to be Lieutenant, vice Apthorp; Cornet L. Redmayne to be Cornet, vice Chadwick.

17th Foot: Ensign F. W. Lukin to be Lieut., vice Williams; W. Scott to be Ensign, vice Lukin.

41st Lieut. and Adjutant R. C. Barnard to be Captain, vice Egginton.

50th W. Bond to be Ensign, vice Bolleau.

56th: Ensign W. Whitmore to be Lieut., vice Sykes.

Cadet A. S. M. Browne to be Ensign, vice Whitmore.

87th: Lieut. J. N. Beasley to be Lieut., vice Elliot.

95th: Lieut. J. N. Sargent to be Capt., vice Rogers; Ensign and Adjutant G. Brown, to have the rank of Lieut.; Ensign K. Garrard to be Lieut., vice Sargent; Cadet F. G. C. Probert, to be Ensign, vice Garrard.

Rifle Brigade: Second Lieut. J. Rowles to be First Lieut., vice Waddington; Ensign C. A. P. Bolleau to be Second Lieut., vice Rowles.

West India Regiment: First Lieut. J. Elliot to be Lieut., vice Beasley.

3rd: A. A. Richardson to be Ensign, vice Pringle.

Gold Coast Corps: A. S. Craig to be Ensign, vice Jones.

UNATTACHED.—Lieutenant R. P. Apthorp to be Captain; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Mullin to be Captain, vice Shields.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—P. Divorty, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice W. Wharfedale.

MEMORANDUM.—Captain P. Clark, upon half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the Army, by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 15.

Royal Artillery: Second Captain R. Talbot to be Captain, vice F. Wodehouse; First Lieut. G. Le Marchant Tupper to be Second Captain, vice Talbot; Second Lieut. T. Mahon to be First Lieutenant, vice Tupper; Second Lieut. C. E. Stirling to be First Lieutenant, vice the late G. V. A. Ellis.

Royal Engineers: Brevet-Major B. S. Stehelin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Phillips; Second Lieut. A. G. Goodall to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

W. WREFFORD, E. C. NICHOLLS, and W. E. WREFFORD, Bristol, stock and share brokers.

BANKRUPTS.

H. BIGGS, Lewisham-road, Deptford, gelatine manufacturer. A. FISHER, Mincing-lane, City, colonial broker. E. DENNIS, Rickmansworth, Herts, licensed brewer and wine merchant. W. CREEBO and J. HAY, Mount-street, Lambeth, tailors and clothiers. R. J. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, linen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

S. P. COHEN, Glasgow, optician. T. RITCHIE, Bowhouse, near Alloa, farmer. A. NAIRNE, Edinburgh, writer (deceased). J. FRASER, Invergorston, merchant.

BIRTHS.

CHOLMELEY.—On the 20th inst., the wife of Henry P. Cholmeley, Esq., Brandsby-lodge, York, of a daughter.

LUSHINGTON.—In Mansfield-street, Mrs. C. M. Lushington, of a daughter.

MACAULEY.—At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Macauley, of a son.

RUSSELL.—The wife of F. Russell, Esq., of Douro-place, Kensington, of a daughter.

TOMBE.—On the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's-green East, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Tombe, of a son.

TOWNSEND.—At Hatfield Peverel, the wife of the Rev. C. G. G. Townsend, of a son.

WILSON.—At Staplefield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHILN—CLARK.—On the 9th inst., at Belfast, by the Rev. W. Miller, Vicar, Captain William Chilm, Staff Officer of Pensioners for the Ballymena District, to Elizabeth Ann Arthur, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Clark, Esq., of Belfast.

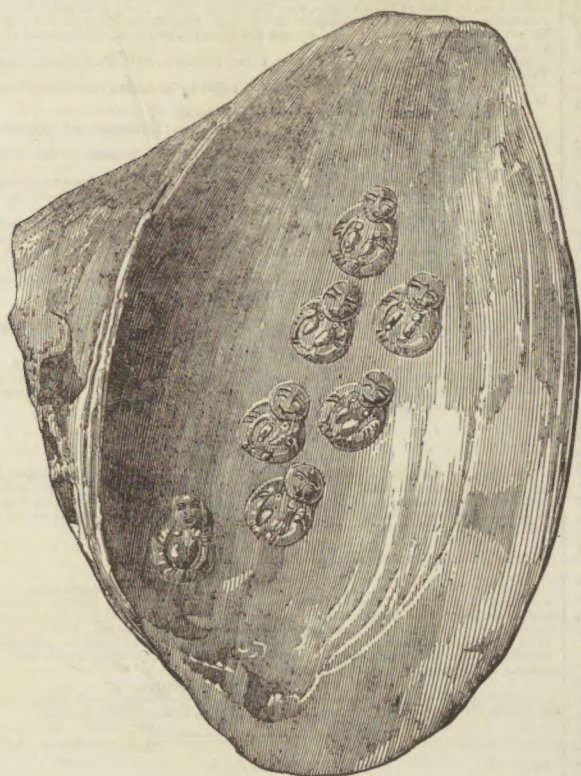
DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE performances of the American equestrians at Drury-lane Theatre continue to be very popular. Our illustration represents one of the most attractive feats—the intrepid little equestrienne Mdle. Ella, taking her surprising leap over a flag nine feet in width. Mademoiselle Ella was born of French parents, at Louisiana, in the United States, and displayed from her earliest years an extreme fondness for horsemanship. Her feats, extraordinary as they appear, are all performed with an ease and confidence which relieve the mind of the spectator from the idea of their perilous nature, and of the physical exertion necessary to their accomplishment.

In the foreground of the Engraving is introduced Barry, the famous Clown, who revives at Drury-lane all that genial fun which rendered him so popular at Astley's.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

In a recent Number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* it was stated that "an oyster, or rather a mussel, of the species known to naturalists as the *myamargaritifera*, in which the artificial pearls are formed by the Chinese, had recently been sent to this country. These pearls are only obtained near Ning-po, and until lately very little was known of the manner in which they were formed; and the account first published by Sir Joseph Banks was generally questioned. The *Hermes* steamer, however, on a late visit to that place, was able to obtain several live ones, in which, on being opened, several pearls, as many as eighteen or twenty, were found in the course of formation. The one sent only contains simple pearls adhering to the shell. It appears they are formed by introducing some pieces of wood or baked earth into the animal while alive, which, irritating it, causes it to cover the extraneous substance with a pearly deposit. Little figures made of metal are frequently introduced, and, when covered with the deposit, are valued by the Chinese as charms. These figures generally represent Buddha in the sitting position, in which that image is most frequently portrayed. Several specimens have, it is said, been preserved alive in

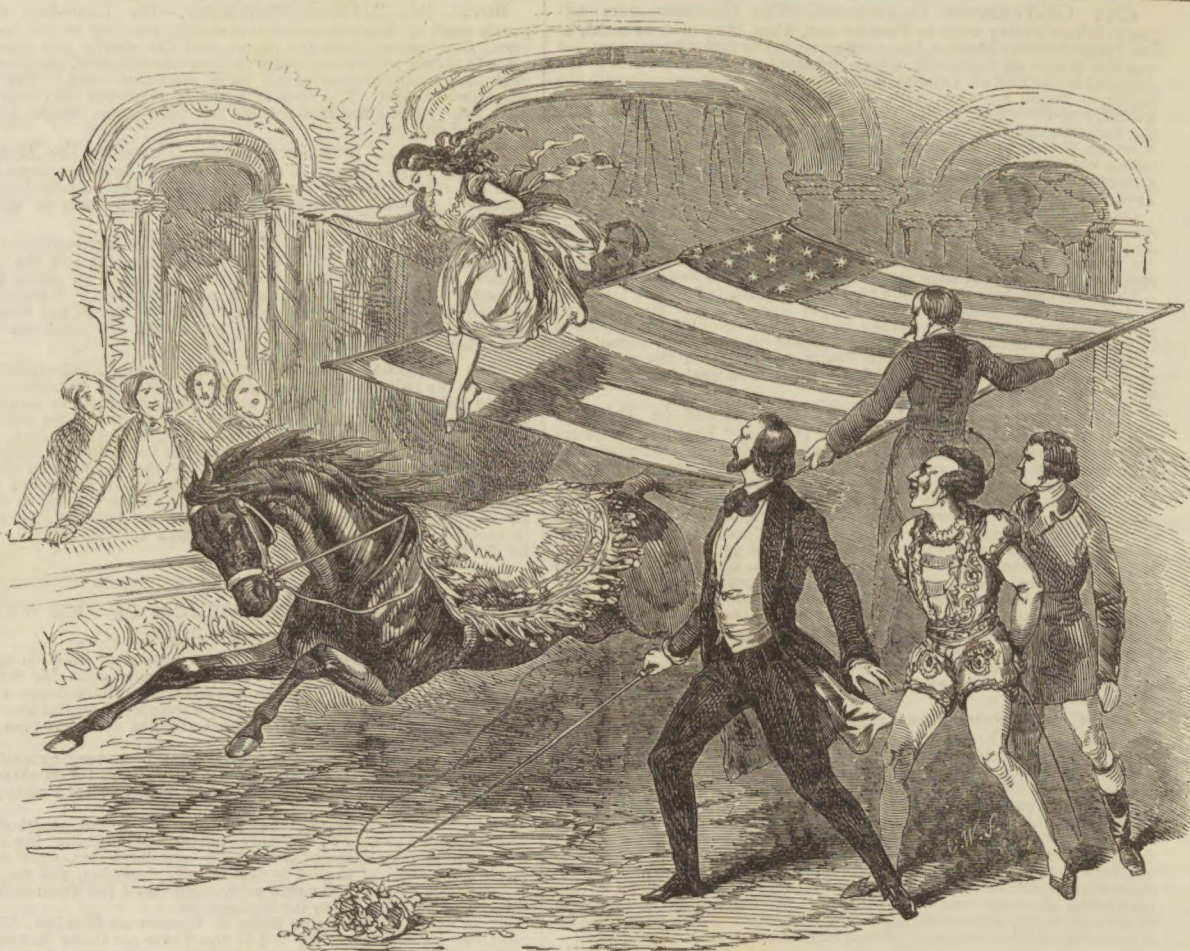
ARTIFICIAL PEARLS IN THE MUSSEL (*MYA MARGARATIFERA*).

spirits, and others slightly opened, so as to show the pearls." M. Rawson, who has lately brought a pair of these shells from China, has kindly placed them at our disposal, and from one of these specimens is engraved the accompanying illustration of the above interesting fact.

COLONEL PENNANT AND THE EISTEDFODD.—The Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant declines the proposed honour of the Presidency of the coming Eistedfodd, as he is not a Welshman. He also strongly objects to the holding of an Eistedfodd, alleging that he thought no practical good resulted from such ephemeral gatherings. If, however, he can advance the interests of the northern part of the principality by the establishment of schools, or in any other way, his purse and earnest personal exertions are offered in aid.

HIGH PRICES IN DEVONSHIRE.—A quantity of wheat, for seed, has in several cases been sold at 10s. per bushel; barley and oats are proportionately dear; animal food fetches equally high prices. At the Ashburton great cattle fair, last week, there were from 1500 to 1600 sheep driven in, all of which sold readily; fat sheep obtained fully 6d. per lb. For beef, 9s. to 10s. per score is about the ruling price in most of the Devonshire markets. Pork is from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per score.

AN OPERA PRINCESS.—Madame Petrovich Walter, whose name may now be seen in the bills of the Italian Opera as *prima donna assoluta*



MDLE. ELLA, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

is the grand-daughter of the celebrated Prince Kara George, Hospodar of Servia.

GAS GRIEVANCE IN MANCHESTER.—The Corporation of Manchester are now in possession of both gas-works and water-works. The former have cost nearly £400,000, and the latter about £1,200,000. The gas-works are a monopoly, under which the prices charged have for many years past been much higher than in other towns of great magnitude supplied by incorporated companies; and, at the same time, the quality of the article delivered has been much inferior. The profits thus made from the pockets of the gas consumers have been exceedingly large, and now amount to about £40,000 per annum. These profits, thus obtained, have been applied partly to the extinction of the debt on the gas-works, partly to the payment of interest on loans, and partly in the reduction of the improvement rates; so that, at the present time, the whole cost of constructing the gas-works has been redeemed—not by the town, but by the gas consumer—with the exception of something less than a sum of £100,000.—*Times Correspondent*.

Col. Unett and the officers of the 10th Foot, stationed at Walmer, have projected and carried out amateur theatricals, for the amusement of their regiment, and to the equal pleasure of the inhabitants of Walmer and its neighbourhood.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE silk-mercers' shops now denote the materials which will be henceforth fashionable, together with the colours and patterns for morning visiting dresses.

Dresses are still made very plain; that is, high up to the neck; still, they admit of much elegance when they are made to open in front of the body, and showing collars, kerchiefs, or habit-shirts, trimmed with rich lace; in addition to which a rich display is made of bows of ribbon. The bodies of dresses—having short open pieces added, which cover the tops of the petticoats, or *à Basques*—are

trimmed with guipure; and above the basque bows of ribbon are placed, and similar bows are employed to ornament the sleeves, which produces a very pretty effect. Another novelty consists in ornamenting all kinds of dresses with feather trimming, put on flat. This will also be used in ball-dresses, as trimming to the *volants*. It will be of very good taste, and it will be too expensive to become common. Last year no one ventured to wear this trimming of any other colour than black; and for bordering cloaks, this year, they are made of all colours, moreover plain or mixed colours, or in different-coloured stripes, more or less wide according to the place which the trimming should occupy. Thus, we have seen a dress of red currant colour, which is fashionable this winter. The petticoat is trimmed with four *volants*; the body is *à Basquine*, and is terminated by a small *volant*, which forms the fifth of the petticoat. These *volants* are trimmed with a band of black and red-currant-colour feathers, mixed, of the width of three fingers; the body is open, and is trimmed on the edge with a similar band, of the width of two fingers; then a second row, starting from the waistband or girdle, quite close to the first, runs along, growing wider (*en évasant*) passes near the seam which holds the sleeve at the elbow, and extends behind to the girdle, following the seam of the small side. The sleeves are also ornamented above and below, and on the two seams. This kind of ornament is made in all shades or colours, and it is placed on all kinds of material: thus—a dress of black watered silk, of the old-fashioned style, has five bands of black feathers put flat upon the petticoat, and which diminish in width as they mount up to the waist; the bodies of black velvet, which are worn with coloured petticoats, are trimmed also with the band as the *basque*, and with two bands which enclose themselves in the point of the body.

The most *recherché* materials for dresses are still taffetas, watered silks (old style), reps, and lampas; satins, with large velvet patterns woven in; the *droguet* (Louis XV.), with a pattern of small flowers, of bright colours on a plain ground. Also brocatelle, of large patterns, for morning visiting dresses; poplin, plaid patterns, or with very large squares, black on a chestnut ground, or on dark green, or on dark blue. The bonnets are worn, if possible, still smaller than hitherto, and lowered from the top (*baisés du haut*), so that they resemble, completely, caps, which, when trimmed, pass underneath the chin. The edges have very much trimming outside and inside, with ruffles of ribbon, or of blonde, or of feathers or flowers; and even all mixed together. Feathers are also used for trimming the edges of the poke of bonnets; and are worn also in tufts on the crown of the bonnet. When this feather-trimming is not used, a half-veil is worn: this style is extremely pretty and graceful.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of velvet and lace, with a feather in the form of a cabbage-rose, on the side. Dress of taffetas, chestnut, or French blue, with ornaments of velvet galoon upon the four volants.

Girl's Dress: Bonnet of white satin. Dress of *Gros de Tours*, plain; body *à Basque* trimmed with black velvet, cut in form of teeth, and ornamented with five rows of ribbon—one in front, two on the side, and two behind.

Boy's Dress: Of Scotch plaid poplin, with *pardessus* of black velvet, embroidered with pluneter in front and on the sleeves. Trousers ornamented with English open embroidery-work, and high gaiters of brown-coloured cloth.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.